

THE
EIGHT SECTIONS
OF 6. 49
HIPPOCRATES APHORISMES

Review'd and Rendred into English:

According to the Translation of *Annius Fæsius*.

Digested into an exact and methodical form.

AND

Divided into several convenient Distinctions,
and every Distinction into several Chapters,
wherein every Aphorisme is Reduced to its
proper Subject.

Whereby the Reader may easily find out
any desired Aphorisme without the tedious
Revolution of the whole Work.

Wherein also many Aphorismes are signifi-
cantly interpreted which were neglected in the
former Translation.

The next Page will shew the Contents of every Distinction.

... - *Facies non omnibus una*

Nec diversa tamen. Ovid. Metam.



Licensed July 14. 1664.

Roger L'Estrange.

London, Printed by W. G. for Rob. Crofts, at the Crown in
Chancery-Lane. 1665.

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RIGHT SECTIONS
 OF
 THE SOCIETY OF
 FRIENDS
 IN THE CITY OF LONDON
 AND IN THE DISTRICTS
 OF THE METROPOLIS
 AND IN THE COUNTRY



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DISTINCTION I.

THE first Distinction contains all such Aphorismes which are either Diagnostick or Prognostick, whereby the Practitioner may find out the Disease and judge thereof.

DIST. II.

The second Distinction contains those Aphorismes which treat of the Regiment of Diet convenient either for healthful or sick persons.

DIST. III.

In this Distinction are handled such Aphorismes which set down the general way of Curing Diseases.

DIST. IV.

In this Distinction are set down such Aphorismes which concern the praternatural Affects distributed to Mans body in every Age, by the Winds and Seasons of the year.

Dist. V.

DIST. V.

This Distinction contains such Aphorismes which concern Feavers and their Accidents.

DIST. VI.

This Distinction contains such Aphorismes which make mention of all the particular and Internal Diseases of the body from the Head to the Foot.

DIST. VII.

In this Distinction are contained such Aphorismes which mention all the External Diseases of Man's Body.

The



The Eight several Sections of Hippocrates Aphorismes.

Distinction the first, containing
all the Aphorismes Diagno-
stick and Prognostick.

THis small Book of Aphorismes of Hippo-
crates, doth fundamentally instruct those
who shall thoroughly learn and observe them, with
all the grounds belonging unto Physick; and
whereas the Invention and scope of a Physician
may be redived (which otherwise would be infinite)
unto two heads, that is, Preservative and Cura-
tive; to preserve the body of man in its integrity
of healths: and secondly, being swerv'd from that
to remove all causes which shall or may cause any
preternatural affects or distemper. Therefore
for the more ease and and perspicuity to the
Reader, the Aphorismes which respect both those
intentions are distinctly and severally proposed un-
der

der their proper heads ; and being it is necessary that the Physician should rightly understand and judge by the particular Signs before he undertake or administer any Physick for the Cure, whether the affects do refuse or perform their natural Actions, therefore in the first place such informing Aphorismes are set down, and they are these which follow.

CHAP. I.

The Proem.

Life is short, Art long, Occasion sudden
Land dangerous, Experience deceitful, and
Judgment difficult. Neither is it sufficient that
the Physician be ready to act what is necessary to
be done by him, but the Sick, and the Attendants
and all outward necessities must be lightly pre-
pared and fitted for the businesse.

Seet. 2. Aph. 4.

Neither fulnesse nor emptinesse, nor any
other thing, if it exceed a mean in nature, is good.

Seet. 2. Aph. 5.

Wearyishness, or a lazy indisposition arising
of its own accord, is the forerunner of a Di-
sease.

Seet. 2.

Sect. 2. Aph. 6.

They who are grieved in any part of their body, and are scarce sensible of their grief, have their animal faculty distempered.

Sect. 2. Aph. 26.

It is better that a Feaver succeed a Convulsion, than a Convulsion a Feaver.

Sect. 2. Aph. 27.

Sudden intermissions or alleviations in Diseases are not much to be trusted unto, which happen without some reasons, neither ought we much to fear such evils which happen without a sensible cause. For many of those things are uncertain, neither are they wont to continue long.

Sect. 2. Aph. 28.

It is an ill Sign when Feaver-sick persons either retain their fulnesse of body, or else are overmuch wasted, and emaciated by the Disease. For the one signifies a prolixity of the Disease; the other, weaknesse of the Patient.

Sect. 2. Aph. 30.

The Symptomes of every Disease are most easie and light about the beginning and ending thereof, but in the state and vigor, most vehement.

Sect. 2. Aph. 31.

If any man being recovered of a Disease is not profited by his meat taken orderly, it is an ill Sign.

Sect. 2. Aph. 33.

It is a hopeful sign when the Sick continues undisturb'd in mind and body after such things as have been administred unto him. But the contrary if contrary things happen.

Sect. 2. Aph. 39.

Old men usually are less sick then young men, but such daily Diseases as do happen unto them, do commonly accompany them to their death.

Sect. 2. Aph. 40.

Hoarsenesse and Rhumes in very old men will not be concocted.

Sect. 2. Aph. 42.

A strong Apoplexy is incurable, but a slight one is not easily cured.

Sect. 2. Aph. 44.

Very grois and Corpulent bodies by nature dye sooner then such which are spare and lean.

Sect. 2. Aph. 45.

Young men are chiefly freed from the Falling Sicknesse by change of Age, Air, and Dyet.

Sect. 2. Aph. 50.

Such things unto which we are accustomed unto by long intervalls of time, although worse, are lesse irksome and troublesome unto us, then such which are not familiar unto us; wherefore we ought to make a change to those things which are not usual unto us.

Sect. 2. Aph. 53.

They who have their bodies soluble are in a better condition of health, especially while they are young than those whose bodies are hard and costive, but in their old age they live worse, because then their excrements are usually dried.

Sect. 2. Aph. 54.

A tall Stature of body in Youth is comely and not unseemly, but in Old men it is unserviceable, and worse then a short Stature.

Sect. 2. Aph. 30.

Such intermittent Feavers are hardly to be judged, which return again at the same hour the next day, wherein the intermission was the day before, be it at what hour soever.

Sect. 4. Aph. 43.

If any part of the body were afflicted or troubled before the Disease, the Disease doth confirm and determine it self in that part.

Sect. 4. Aph. 36.

Such Sweats which expresse themselves in Feavers, the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, one and twentieth, seven and twentieth, thirtieth, or the four and thirtieth day, are beneficial, because they are Critical; But such as do not begin upon some of those days signifie danger, prolixity of the Disease, and its reversion.

Sect. 4. Aph. 38.

Sweats do declare a Disease in the body.

Sect. 4. Aph. 41.

Much sweat in the time of sleep without some manifest cause arising, doth argue that such bodies do use a more liberal dyet; but if they happen to him which eateth but sparingly, they tell that there is a necessity of Evacuation.

Sect. 4. Aph. 42.

If plenty of Sweat, whether hot or cold always flow, the cold doth signifie a bigger, the hot a lesse Disease.

Sect. 4. Aph. 45.

They who have swellings, or pains about the Junctures after long Feavers, do feed plentifully.

Sect. 4. Aph. 51.

If intermittent Feavers are not dissolved by their first brises at the beginning, they then usually continue long.

Sect. 4. Aph. 52.

Voluntary tears flowing in Feavers or other Diseases produce no inconvenience, but involuntary are more inconvenient.

Sect. 4. Aph. 53.

Those Feavers are most vehement wherein an Edaminiis humour caused by the Feavers, grows to the Teeth.

Sect. 4.

Sect. 4. Aph. 54.

He that hath a drye cough lightly moving and persevering in a burning Feaver, is not much troubled with thirst.

Sect. 4. Aph. 56.

If Sweat happen to one Sick of a Feaver, and the Feaver cease not, it is ill: For the Feaver is prolonged, and much moisture is thereby signified.

Sect. 4. Aph. 57.

A Feaver succeeding, frees from a Convulsion, or the distension of the Nerves.

Sect. 4. Aph. 58.

A vehement cold or shaking, frees him who is Sick of a burning Feaver.

Sect. 4. Aph. 59.

An exquisite Tertian is judged in seven circuits at the utmost.

Sect. 4. Aph. 60.

Deafnesse occasioned by a Feaver, is taken away by an issue of Blood out of the Nostrills, or a Flux of the Belly.

Sect. 4. Aph. 62.

The Yellow Jaundies coming upon a Feaver, if it appear before the seventh day, is bad.

Sect. 4. Aph. 63.

Such Feavers as have rigors every day, are daily dissolved.

Sect. 4. Aph. 64.

If the Yellow Jaundies come upon a Feaver, the seventh, ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth day, it portends good, unlesse the right Hypochondrium be hard, then it is not good.

Sect. 4. Aph. 68.

Interception of Spirits in a Feaver is bad, for a Convulsion is thereby declared.

Sect. 4. Aph. 80.

If Blood and clots be voided with the Urine, if the party have a Strangury, and the pain fall down into the lower part of the belly and the Perinaeum the parts which appertain to the Bladder are disaffected.

Sect. 4. Aph. 81.

They which voyd Blood, suppurated matter, and small crufts or scales with their Urine, and if an ill smell of the Urine be concomitant, it signifies exulceration of the bladder.

Sect. 4. Aph. 82.

If a tumor rising upon the Yard turn to suppuration, and break, a dissolution succeeds.

Sect. 4. Aph. 83.

Much Urine voided in the night season signifies but little dejection by Stool.

Sect. 7. Aph. 30.

Ejections and excrements which are frothy voided by Stool descend from the brain.

Sect. 7. Aph. 32.

Urines thin at the top with bilious Sediments, signifie an accute Disease.

Sect. 7. Aph. 33.

Variety of Colours in the Urine signifie a vehement perturbation in the whole body.

Sect. 7. Aph. 36.

When the aforementioned signs do happen to those whose Reins are unaffected, and if grief or pain be about the Muicles of the back bone, because the pains are carried to the external parts, expect the abscess or imposthumation to be outward. But if the pains tend rather to the inward parts, we must expect the imposthumation to be more inward.

Sect. 7. Aph. 37.

Vomiting of Blood without a Feaver is healthfull, but with a Feaver it is evil, and then it is to be cured with such Medicines as have a cooling and a restringent quality.

Sect. 7. Aph. 38.

Distillations falling upon the upper belly within twenty days, turn to suppuration.

Sect. 7. Aph. 40.

If the tongue on a sudden be incontinent, or any part of the Body struck, it signifies Melancholly.

Sect. 7. Aph. 41.

If the Hicket happen to elderly men by immoderate purging, it is no good Sign. *Sect. 7.*

Seēt. 7. Aph. 49.

If a tumor or rednesse do happen in the breast of him that is Sick of a Squinancy it is a good Sign, for then the Morbifick matter is sent to the external parts.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 52.

A Feaver succeeding doth take away a vehement pain of the Liver.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 54.

When Flegm is imparted between the Midriffe, and the Stomach, causing pain, and hath no passage either upward or downward, if that petuitous humour be carried by the veins to the Bladder, the grief thereby is taken away.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 56.

Wine allayed with an equal proportion of water doth take away sorrow, yawning, or extreme quaking.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 57.

[You have this Aphorisme before in the fourth Section, Aphorisme 82.]

Seēt. 7. Aph. 61.

Much Sweat either hot or cold alwayes flowing, signifies plenty of humours in the body, which in a strong body must be drawn away upward, but in a weak one, downward.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 63.

Small tumors turning to suppuration or pains in the joynts, do arise in such bodies who have had long Feavers.

Seēt. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 64.

They who are troubled with the aforementioned imposthumations or pains of the joynts by Feavers, do use more then ordinary Dyet.

Sect. 7. Aph. 65.

Meat exhibited to one sick of a Feaver doth nourish the Disease, but to a healthful body it gives strength.

Sect. 7. Aph. 66.

Respect must be had to those things which are voided by Urine, whether the Sediments resemble those of Sound bodies or not; for by how much the more they draw from them, by so much the more they are more significative of Diseases; but the nearer they appear like the Urines of sound bodies, the lesse Diseased they argue the party by whom they are made.

Sect. 7. Aph. 71

Either sleep or watching exceeding a mean, is a Disease.

CHAP. II. Of Prognosticks.

Prognosticks.

THe Diseases, seasons of the year, and the vicissitudes of the circuits being compared together among themselves, whether they are made.

made every other day or by great intervals of time, do shew the accessions and qualities of Diseases. Moreover, the Symptomes also which presently appear shew the same things, of which condition is spittle in Pluretick bodies; if it appear in the beginning of the Disease, it signifies its brevity; but if it appear later, it argues that the Disease will be long. The Urines also, the Excrements and Sweats, when they appear do give notice whether the Disease will have a hard or easy Crisis, and whether it will be short or long.

Sect. 2. Aph. 5.

[See this Aphorisme in the second Aphorisme in the Diagnosticks.]

Sect. 2. Aph. 13.

When a Crisis is intended by nature, the night before the access is tedious and vehement, but the following night usually is more tolerable.

Sect. 2. Aph. 23.

Acute Diseases are terminated by a Crisis within fourteen dayes.

Sect. 2. Aph. 24.

The fourth day is the Index of the seventh, the eighth of another seventh. The eleventh also must be had in consideration, because it is the fourth of another seventh. Again, the Seventeenth must be look'd upon, because it is the fourth

fourth from the fourteenth, and the seventh from the eleventh.

Sect. 2. Aph. 27.

[You have have this Aphorisme *verbatim* in the fifth Aphorisme of the Diagnosticks, to which I refer you.]

Sect. 2. Aph. 28.

[See this in the Diagnosticks, Aphorisme the sixth.]

Sect. 2. Aph. 33.

[This Aphorisme is the same with the ninth Aphorisme of the Diagnosticks.]

Sect. 2. Aph. 44.

[This also you have word for word in the tenth Aphorisme of the Diagnosticks, unto which place I refer the Reader.]

Sect. 4. Aph. 11.

When the bowels are wrung, great torments about the Navil, and a Concomitant pain of the Loins is present, if the morbifick matter be neither taken away by a purging Medicine, nor any other means, it is confirmed into a drye Dropfie or Timpany.

Sect. 4. Aph. 21.

Black dejections like Melancholly blood, coming of their own accord, whether proceeding with a Feaver or without a Feaver, are the worst of all, and so much the worse by how much their colours are many and bad; but if they

they are caused by a Medicine, it is better; and the more commendable, if their colours are many and not bad.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 22.

If black blood issue forth either upward or downward at the beginning of any Disease whatsoever, it is mortal.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 23.

If they who have been emaciated by accute or continual Diseases, by wounds or any other means whatsoever, do void black choller, or something like black blood, they dye the next day following.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 24.

If an Excoriation of the bowels or a Dysentery take its original or cause from black Choller, it is mortal.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 25.

It is not good to void any blood upward of what kind soever it be, but if black blood be sent forth downwards, it is good.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 26.

If small pieces of flesh be ejected with the excrements by him that hath a Dysentery or Bloody Flux, it is mortal.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 27.

They from whom by reason of a Feaver much blood doth flow, be the Flux from what part soever, when they are refreshed have moist bellies.

Seēt. 4.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 28.

Succeeding Deafnesse stayes and takes away bilious dejections, and Deafnesse if bilious dejections arise is finished.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 29.

Those Feavers have a very difficult Crisis wherein Rigors or extreme cold fits appear the sixth day.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 30.

[See this Aphorisme in the same Section and Aphorisme in the Diagnosticks.]

Seēt. 4. Aph. 35.

It is a mortal Sign when in a Feaver the Neck is so wrested on a sudden no tumor pre-existent that the Sick can hardly swallow.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 37.

Cold sweats arising in an accute Disease signifie death, but in a more mild and benign Disease the prolixity thereof.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 4.

When mutations chance in the whole body, as if the body be now cold, and then hot again, or if one heat arise from another, the continuance of the Disease is hereby signified.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 43.

Those Feavers which afflict most vehemently every third day, and have no intermission, are more dangerous, but if any intermission be, be it after what manner soever, it signifies the Patient to be out of danger.

Seēt. 4.

Sect. 4. Aph. 44.

They who are Sick of long Feavers, have either tumors or pains about the junctures succeeding.

Sect. 4. Aph. 46.

It is a mortal Sign if frequent rigors come upon a Feaverish person he being weak, and the Feaver not intermitting.

Sect. 4. Aph. 47.

All excreations by spitting, whether they be of a wan colour, bloody, ill savoured, and bilious, are bad in Feavers not intermittent; but it is a good Sign if good excrements are sent forth either by Stool or Urine. But if any matter be sent forth by those places and profit not, it is a bad Sign.

Sect. 4. Aph. 48.

If in a continual Feaver the extreme parts are cold, and the inward burn, and the Sick be very thirsty, it is mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 49.

In a not intermittent Feaver, if either the Lip, the Eye-brow, Eye or Nose be turned away; if the Sick see not, or hear not, if any of these Symptomes appear, death is at hand.

Sect. 4. Aph. 50.

Difficulty of breathing, and dotings in continual Feavers are mortal.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 55.

All Feavers caused by an inflammation of the Kernels, are bad.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 61.

All intermittent Feavers usually return if they do not intermit upon unequal dayes.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 65.

A vehement heat in Feavers about the Stomach, and a gnawing of the Mouth of the Stomach, is naught.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 66.

Convulsions, and vehement pains about the Bowels in acute Feavers, is naught.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 67.

Tremblings, or Convulsions coming by Sleep in Feavers are bad.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 1.

A Convulsion caused by taking of Hellebore, is mortal.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 2.

A Convulsion happening upon a wound is mortal.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 3.

A Convulsion or Hicket succeeding a great flux of Blood presageth ill.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 5.

If losse of Speech happen suddainly to a Drunken man, he dyeth Convulsive, unlesse a Feaver seize him, or his speech return to him at

the same hour wherein nature doth usually digest the Distemper.

Seet. 5. Aph. 6.

They who are taken with a Convulsion, dye within four dayes ; but if they escape that time , they grow well again.

Seet. 5. Aph. 7.

They who are troubled with the Falling Sicknesse before they attain the age of Fourteen , may be freed from it ; but they who are taken with it at the Age of five and twenty, are usually accompanied therewith to their death.

Seet. 5. Aph. 8.

Unlesse they who are Sick of a Plurisie be cledied in fourteen dayes, the matter is altered into Suppuration.

Seet. 5. Aph. 9.

A Consumption most commonly begins when we are of the age of Eighteen, to Thirty five years.

Seet. 5. Aph. 10.

If matter falling to the Throat, and turn out to a Squinacye, it settles upon the Lungs, and the Sick dye within seven dayes ; the which if they escape, the matter turns to Imposthumation.

Seet. 5. Aph. 11.

If the spittle of Consumptive persons (being cast into the Fire) send forth an ill savour, and their hairs fall off, it argues death. *Seet. 5.*

Sect. 5. Aph. 12.

The falling of the hair, and an extreme loosenesse succeeding in a Consumption, is mortal.

Sect. 5. Aph. 13.

Frothy Blood cast forth by spittle cometh from the Lungs.

Sect. 5. Aph. 14.

A Diarrhæa or Extreme Loosenesse in Consumptive persons is mortal.

Sect. 5. Aph. 15.

Pluretick persons suppurated, if they are clenched within forty dayes after the Rupture is made, are freed, otherwise they grow into a Consumption.

Sect. 5. Aph. 71.

They which have their Skin stretched forth, dry and hard, dye without sweating; but they which have a loose and thin Skin, end their life with sweating.

Sect. 7. Aph. 1.

Coldnesse of the extreme parts in acute Diseases is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 2.

Wan and ill coloured flesh occasioned by the Distemper of a bone foretells ill.

Sect. 7. Aph. 3.

The Hicket and Rednesse of the eyes caused by Vomit, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 4.

Shivering after sweating is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 5.

A Dysentery, a Drophe or a vehement disturbance of the mind, (called *Exstasis*) succeeding raging or madnesse, is good.

Sect. 7. Aph. 6.

Abhorring of meat and sincere dejections by Stool with continual Disease portends ill.

Sect. 7. Aph. 7.

Extreme chillesse, and raging by much drink is bad.

Sect. 7. Aph. 8.

Faintnesse, Vomiting, or Swounding are occasioned by an Impoſthume broken inwardly.

Sect. 7. Aph. 9.

Madnesse or a Convulsion caused by too much Flux of blood, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 10.

Either Vomiting, the Hicker, Convulsion, or raving caused by a Disease of the thin gut (called *Ileum*) is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 11.

If an inflammation of the Lungs is caused by a Plurisie, it is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 12.

A Phrensy coming by an inflammation of the Lungs is a bad messenger.

Sect. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 13.

A Convulsion or the Cramp, taking their original from extreme burnings, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 14.

Stupidity or dotings, occasioned by a blow upon the head, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 15.

If imposthumated matter be voided by spitting, after spitting of blood, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 16.

A Consumption and flux succeed spitting of imposthumated matter, but when the spitting stops, the Sick dyes.

Sect. 7. Aph. 17.

The Hicket coming by the inflammation of the Liver, is evil.

Sect. 7. Aph. 18.

A Convulsion or raving occasioned by too much watching, is bad.

Sect. 7. Aph. 19.

An Erysipelas is caused by the laying open of a bone.

Sect. 7. Aph. 20.

Putrefaction or Imposthumation caused by the tumor called Erysipelas, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 21.

A Flux of Blood proceeding by a vehement and conspicuous wound in the Ulcers of the Arteries, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 22.

A continual pain in the parts which belong to the belly causeth suppuration.

Sect. 7. Aph. 23.

An Excoriation of the Bowels is caused by sincere ejections.

Sect. 7. Aph. 24.

If a bone be peirced or cut to the cavity thereof, it causeth a Delirium.

Sect. 7. Aph. 25.

A Convulsion caused by a purging potion, is mortal.

Sect. 7. Aph. 26.

An extreme coldnesse or chilnesse of the outward parts, occasioned by a vehement pain of those parts which belong to the belly, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 27.

An often and vain desire of going to stool, without any performance happening to women with Child, doth cause abortion or miscarriage.

Sect. 7. Aph. 28.

If any bone whatsoever, a Grissel or a Nerve be cut in sunder in the body, it will neither be nourished, nor grow together again.

Sect. 7. Aph. 29.

A violent flux of the belly happening to him that is troubled with the Dropsie, called *Lencophlegmatia*, doth take away the Disease.

Sect. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 41.

It is a bad Sign when the Hicket happens to elderly men by overmuch purging.

Sect. 7. Aph. 42.

Plenty of warm Water cast upon the head, removes a Feaver, if it did not proceed of Choler.

Sect. 7. Aph. 44.

Suppurated persons being burnt or cut, if pure or white matter issue forth, they escape, but if the matter be something bloody, filthy, and ill savoured, they perish.

Sect. 7. Aph. 45.

They who are cauterized for an imposthumation of the Liver, if pure matter and white issue forth they survive, because the suppurated matter is included in the coats or tumiles. But if the matter flowing forth resemble the Lees of Oyle, they perish.

Sect. 7. Aph. 50.

They whose brain is suddenly taken or benumbed, dye within three dayes, the which if they escape they recover.

Sect. 7. Aph. 55.

If the Liver being full of water empty it self into the *omentum* or kell, then the belly is fill'd with water, and the party dies.

Sect. 7. Aph. 60.

When there are mutations in the whole body,

and the body be universally cold, and again hot, and doth not alter that heat, the prolixity or continuance of the Disease is hereby signified.

Señt. 7. Aph. 74.

A water between the skin succeeds the Drop-sie, called *Lencophlegmacye*.

Señt. 7. Aph. 75.

A Dysentery or bloody flux succeeds a Diarrhæa, or flux of the belly.

CHAP. III.

Of Signes by the Spittle.

Señt. 1. Aph. 12.

THe Diseases, seasons of the year, and the change of the circuits, being compared together, whether they are every day, or every other day; or by greater intervals of time, will declare the Accessions and Qualities of Diseases: Moreover, the same things are judged by such Symptomes as presently appear, of which nature is the spittle in pluretick persons; if it appear presently and at the beginning of the Disease, it foretels its brevity, but if later, the prolixity thereof. The Urine also, excrements of the belly, and sweats when they appear, do give us notice how to judge whether the Diseases

Diseases will be easy or hard, short or long.

Sect. 5. Aph. 11.

If the spittle which is cast forth by coughing in Consumptive persons (being cast upon the Coals) send forth an ill savour, and a falling off of the Hairs be concomitant, these are deadly Signs.

CHAP. IV.

Of Sweats.

Sect. 4. Aph. 36.

THose Sweats in Feavers are good which be in the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, or eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, one and twentieth, the seven and twentieth, thirtieth, or four and thirtieth day, for such Sweats are Critical and Judicatory; but those Sweats which do not so expresse themselves, signifie labour, continuance of the Disease, and its return.

Sect. 4. Aph. 37.

Cold Sweats appearing in a very acute Disease, signifie death; but in a more mild and gentle Disease, the continuance thereof.

Sect. 4. Aph. 41.

Much Sweating in sleep without a manifest cause, shews that the body doth use a more than ordinary

ordinary dyet. But if they happen to one that doth not eat, they give notice that the body hath need of evacuation.

Sect. 4. Aph. 42.

If much Sweat flow continually, whether hot or cold, the cold signifies a greater, the hot a lesse Disease.

Sect. 4. Aph. 56.

If Sweat happen in a Feaver without intermission of the Feaver, the Feaver is prolonged, and it is an argument of much moisture in the body.

Sect. 5. Aph. 71.

When the skin is stretched forth, is dry and hard, they dye without Sweating; but when it is loose and rare, they end their lives with Sweating.

Sect. 8. Aph. 4.

Vehement and swift Sweats which arise upon the Critical dayes, are dangerous; and such also which are expell'd upon the fore-head standing like drops of water or flowing, those also which are very cold and much, for of necessity such Sweats must issue forth with violence, excess of trouble, and continual expression.

CHAP. V.

*Of Urines.**Señt. 4. Aph. 69.*

URines made in a Feaver, which are thick, curdled, and few, if they alter to many and thin, are beneficial, especially if they are such wherein either at the beginning or not, much after a Sediment appears.

Señt. 4. Aph. 70.

Urines in Feavers which are troubled like those of kine, signifie a pain of the head either present or to come.

Señt. 4. Aph. 71.

If a Crisis happen upon the seventh day, the the Urine hath a small red cloud in it upon the fourth day, and other things responsible.

Señt. 4. Aph. 72.

All Urines which are very cleer and white, are bad, but such appear chiefly in phrenetick persons.

Señt. 4. Aph. 73.

They whose Diaphragma being lifted up, makes a murmuring pain of the Loins succeeding, have moist and soluble bellies, unlesse much wind break backward, or plenty of Urine

be voided; These Symptoms are contingent in Feavers.

Señ. 4. Aph. 74.

When there is a probability of an Imposthuration about the joynts, plenty of Urine, thick and white being made, freeth from the abscess: such kinds of abscesses do begin to be carried every fourth day in Feavers accompanied with a weariness, or lazie indisposition. And if an Hæmorrhagile, or bleeding at the Nose happen at the same time, the Disease will very shortly be dissolved.

Señ. 4. Aph. 75.

Blood or suppurated matter, being made with the Urin, signifies either Ulceration of the Reins or Bladder.

Señ. 4. Aph. 76.

Small peices of flesh, or something like hairs voided forth with the Urine, are sent from the Reins.

Señ. 4. Aph. 77.

When something like bran is sent forth with a thick Urine, the Bladder is troubled with a Scab.

Señ. 4. Aph. 78.

They which Pisse Blood freely mixed with their Urine, have a Vein broke in their Reins.

Señ. 4. Aph. 79.

A sandy sediment appearing in the Urine signifies the Stone in the Bladder.

Señ. 4.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 80.

He that pisseth blood, and curdled matter with his Urine, if he have the Strangury, and the pain fall down into the lower belly and the Perinæum, is diseased in those parts which belong to the Bladder.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 81.

Blood, suppurated matter, and small scales voided with the Urine, if an ill sent accompany, signifie an exulceration of the Bladder.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 83.

Plenty of Urine made in the night, signifies but small ejections by stool.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 31.

When the Hypostasis or Sediment of the Urine of men sick of a Feaver, happens to appear like grosse peices or gobbets of parched barley not exactly ground, it signifies that the Disease will be long.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 32.

Bilious Sediments, but thin above, signifie an acute Disease.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 33.

When the Urines are sundry and divided, there is a vehement perturbation in the whole body.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 34.

Bubbles standing upon the upper part of the Urine, signifie a Disease of the Reins, and that it will be long.

Seēt. 7.

Sett 7. Aph. 35.

Fat upon the top of the Urine heaped together, signifies a Disease of the Reins, and that it is acute also.

CHAP. VI.

*Of Signes by the Flux of the Belly.**Sett. 2. Aph. 14.*

IN Fluxes of the Belly, alteration of the excrements, unless they are changed to bad, are beneficial.

Sett. 2. Aph. 15.

When the jaws are afflicted, or if tumours appear in the body, the excretions or excrements are to be taken into consideration; For if they are bilious, the body also is sick, but if they are like those voided by sound bodies, you may securely nourish the body.

Sett. 2. Aph. 20.

They whose bellies are moist while they are young, when they grow old are costive; but such as are costive in their youth, have soluble bodies when they grow old.

Sett. 4. Aph. 21.

Black excrements like black blood proceeding of their own accord, either with a Fever,

or

or without a Feaver, are worst of all, and so much the worse by how much their colours are more and worse. But they are better if they are caused by a Purging Medicine, and so much the better, if their colours are many and not bad.

Señ. 4. Aph. 23.

If they who have been emaciated by acute or long Diseases, by wounds, or any other means, do void melancholly or black blood downwards, they dye the next day after.

Señ. 4. Aph. 24.

If a dysentery took its original from black choler, it is mortal.

Señ. 4. Aph. 25.

It is not good to void any blood whatsoever upward, but if black blood be voided downward, it is good.

Señ. 4. Aph. 26.

If little peices of flesh be voided by him that hath an excoriation of the bowels, it is mortal.

CHAP. VII.

Of the time of the Crisis appearing.

Señ. 1. Aph. 12.

TO avoid a tedious and needlesse repetition of the same Aphorisms, I must refer the Reader

Reader for his satisfaction of this Aphorisme, unto the former Chapter of the Signs by the spittle, where he may satisfie himself.

Distinction the second, containing the Aphorismes treating of Dyet.

THe former rehearsed Aphorismes have discovered the essence and quality of the Disease, the which being known, the next intention of the Physician respects the cure of Diseases, and the preservation of that which remains in the sick person, according to nature. The latter whereof is performed by a convenient course and rule of dyet, which our Author hath delivered unto us in the following Aphorismes.

CHAP. I.

Of a convenient dyet in Diseases.

Sect. 1. Aph. 4.

ASlender and exact course of dyet, alwayes either in long Diseases, or in acute, where
it

it is not admitted, is little safe. And again, a dyet which cometh to an extreme slendernesse is grievous; so also is fullnesse, if admitted to extremity.

Seet. 1. Aph. 5.

Diseased persons offend in a spare and thin course of dyet, by which they are more hurt. For every error useth to be more grievous in a thin, than in a more full course of dyet; and therefore also a thin and slender dyet by a certain prescription is lesse safe to healthful bodies, because they bear those errors more grievously: For the same reason therefore a thin and accurate dyet is for the most part more dangerous, than something a more plentiful and liberal.

Seet. 1. Aph. 7.

When the Disease is very acute, it forthwith comes to its state and danger, and then it is necessary to use a most thin and slender course of dyet; But when the Disease is not very sharp and quick, but there is liberty given to exhibit something a fuller dyet, we may afford so much the more plentiful dyet, by how much the Disease is abated of its extremity.

Seet. 1. Aph. 8.

When the Disease is in its state and greatest vehemency, then it is necessary to use a most sparing dyet.

Sect. I. Aph. 9.

But a conjecture is to be had from the sick, whether such a quantity of dyet be sufficient for him to subsist to the vigor of the Disease, or whether he will fail and not be able to endure the assault, or whether the Disease do first remit, or be lessened.

Sect. I. Aph. 10.

Therefore when the vigour of the Disease is sudden, forthwith we must use a slender dyet; but if the Disease arrive to its vigour and state later, than at the time of the vigour and a little before, we ought to take away all meat; but before the fit we may allow the Sick such a dyet which may enable him to endure the assault.

Sect. I. Aph. 11.

In the Fit of an Ague the Patient must shun and avoid eating; For it is hurtful to give meat to the Sick then; and we ought to suspect and fear those things in the Fits, which grow worse and worse by the circuits.

Sect. I. Aph. 16.

Moist food is convenient for all Feaverish persons, also for Children especially, and others who have been accustomed to a dyet of the same nature.

Sect. I. Aph. 17.

We must observe to whom we may allow food

food to once or twice, to whom much or little, or to whom meat is to be allowed by parts; yet we may indulge something to the time, the Region, the age and custome of the patient.

Señ. 1. Aph. 18.

We are more averſe to meat in the Summer time, and in the Autumn, but in the Winter we can endure them beſt of all; the Spring is the beſt ſeaſon next the Winter.

Señ. 1. Aph. 19.

To ſuch whoſe Fits return by circuits, neither give any thing, nor think of any thing; but ſubſtract all food from them untill the Criſis be over.

CHAP. II.

Of Dyet convenient according to the Ages.

Señ. 1. Aph. 13.

OLd men can moſt eaſily endure faſting, next to them ſuch who are arrived at their full Age; Young men worſt of all; but among all, Boys chiefly, and among them ſuch as are active and more prone to action.

Señ. 1. Aph. 14.

They which grow moſt abound with natural
D 2 heat,

heat, and therefore want most nourishment; for otherwise their bodies would waste. And seeing that in old men there remains but little heat, therefore they need but few nutriments, for by many that heat is extinguished. And by the same reason also, because their bodies are cold, acute Feavers do not frequently happen to old men.

CHAP. III.

Of Dyet for the seasons of the year.

Sect. 1. Aph. 15.

IN the Winter season our Stomachs are hottest, and sleeps longest, during those seasons therefore we may use most plentiful dyet; because then there being more natural heat we need the more nutriment.

Sect. 1. Aph. 18.

[You have this Aphorisme in the preceeding Chapter of Dyet convenient in Diseases, *Sect. 1. Aph. 18.* unto which I refer the Reader.]

CHAP. IV.

Of the quality, manner, quantity, and other conditions, required in Dyet.

Sect. 2. Aph. 8.

THe body which after recovery from a Disease doth not regain strength by his Dyet, doth overcharge nature with food; but if it happen to one which eateth not much, it signifies that evacuation is necessary.

Sect. 2. Aph. 10.

The more you nourish foul and impure bodies, the more you offend them.

Sect. 2. Aph. 11.

Our bodies are more apt to be refreshed with drink, then with meat.

Sect. 2. Aph. 16.

It is inconvenient to labour when hunger oppresseth.

Sect. 2. Aph. 18.

Such meats as nourish universally and quickly, soonest digest and turn to excrements.

Sect. 2. Aph. 22.

Evacuation cures those Diseases which are caused by Repletion, and Repletion takes away such distempers as are caused by

emptinesse; so in other things contrary, is a Remedy.

Sect. 2. Aph. 31.

It is an ill Sign if the body be not strengthened by food taken orderly, after the recovery from a Disease.

Sect. 2. Aph. 32.

Usually all sick persons which have a good appetite to their meat at the beginning of their Sicknesse, and are not benefited thereby, afterwards nauseate and loath their meat; but they which at the beginning of their Sicknesse, do very much loath their meat, and afterwards recover their Stomachs, do live in a more healthful condition.

Sect. 2. Aph. 38.

Meat and drink something worse, but if it be better rellish'd, is to be preferr'd before that which is better and lesse pleasing.

CHAP. V.

Of Milk.

Sect. 5. Aph. 64.

IT is hurtful to give milk to such which are troubled with the Head-ach; It is bad also for Feaverish persons, and such who have a murmuring

muring in the Hypochondries ; For those also who are alwayes dry and thirsty. It is hurtful also for such whose excrements are Cholerick, or are troubled with an acute Feaver, and for those who have voided much blood by stool. But it is convenient for such as be in a wasting condition, if they are not much Feaverish; and it may be allowed in long Feavers, and to faint persons , so that none of the aforementioned Symptomes are present. It may be given also to such as are extremely wasted.

CHAP. VI.

*Of Wine.**Sect. 2. Aph. 21.*

DRinking of Wine takes away hunger.

Sect. 7. Aph. 56.

Wine mixed with an equal proportion of Water, and drunk, takes away sadnesse, yawning, and horror.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

*Of Water.**Seet. 5. Aph. 26.*

VVater which is soonest hot, and soonest cold is most light.

CHAP. VIII

*Of Thirst.**Seet. 4. Aph. 19.*

They who having taken a purging Potion, and do not thirst while they Purge, will not cease Purging until they do thirst.

Seet. 5. Aph. 27.

It is a good Sign when they which have a desire to drink in the night time, fall to sleep while they are thirsty.

Distin-

**Distinction the third, containing
the Aphorismes respecting the
generall way of Curing Di-
seases.**

I*T is as requisite for a Physitian to Cure the Diseases of the body, as to keep the same in strength and ability. To the performance whereof he ought to be armed with a judgement Curative and Preservative, the latter whereof he is enabled to perform by those Aphorismes, which inform him, whom, what, which, how much, where, how, and when he ought to Purge, or Re-
vell offensive humours.*

CHAP. I.

Of Indications in general.

Sect. 1. Aph. 3.

T*He healthful state of strong bodies arrived at its perfection, when it hath attained its extremity of fullness, in regard it cannot abide nor rest in that same state and condition, is unstable. Now seeing it cannot rest, nor make a progresse to a better condition, it remains that it
must*

must lapse to a worse. For these very causes therefore it is expedient to release that more full habit of body without delay, whereby the body may assume a beginning of another kind of nourishing. Neither must we proceed so far that the vessels may fail (for that is dangerous) but we must regulate our course according to the nature and ability of him upon whom this change is to be wrought. By the same reason extreme evacuations, and too hasty refections or nourishings are equally dangerous.

Sect. 1. Aph. 19.

[You may be satisfied of this Aphorisme in the Chapter of Dyet in Diseases the (last Aphorisme) whether for brevity sake I refer you.]

Sect. 2. Aph. 20.

[You have this Aphorisme in the Chapter of the Signs by the Flux of the belly, the third Aphorisme.]

Sect. 2. Aph. 37.

Physick is tedious and irksome to those who are of a good habit of body.

Sect. 2. Aph. 7.

Those bodies which are attenuated by long intervals, must be refreshed slowly; but such as were suddenly wasted, we may nourish speedily

Sect. 2. Aph. 9.

The body ought to be prepared and made soluble, before it be purged.

Seēt. 2. Aph. 22.

As Evacuation doth Cure Diseases caused by Repletion, so Repletion takes away such distempers which come by emptinesse; so in the rest contrarily.

Seēt. 2. Aph. 50.

Those courses which we are accustomed unto by long use and continuance, although worse, are lesse troublesome unto us, then those unto which we are not used. Wherefore we ought also to make a change also to such things unto which we are not used.

Seēt. 2. Aph. 51.

It is dangerous to empty or fill, to heat or to cool the body too much on a sudden, or to alter the body violently by any other motion; For every excesse is an enemy to nature. But those alterations which are effected by little and little, are secure, and then most especially when we make our progresse from one degree to another.

Seēt. 2. Aph. 52.

If all things are performed according to reason, although the successe answer not thereunto, we may not alter our intention, if there be the same condition which seemed at the first.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 3.

If such things are purged, which ought to be purged, it is condu cible, and the patient bears it easily; but otherwise they bear it grievously.

Seēt. 4.

Sect. 4. Aph. 2.

In using purging Medicines, we may with security and benefit to the patient, purge such things out which being voided of their own accord are profitable, but restrain such things which come forth after a contrary manner.

Sect. 5. Aph. 18.

Cold is an Enemy to the bones, teeth, nerves, brain, and the marrow of the back-bone, but heat is profitable.

Sect. 5. Aph. 19.

We must heat all cold parts, unlesse such which do send forth blood, or will shortly send forth blood.

Sect. 5. Aph. 22.

Heat causing suppuration doth not exhibit unto us the greatest Sign of security, in every Ulcer it softens the Skin, extenuates, takes away pains, rigors, mitigates distension of the nerves, takes away heaviness of the head, but is very much available for broken bones, and especially those which are bare, and most of all to those who have Ulcers in their head. It is profitable for such who are child with cold, or exulcerated parts, and corroding humours, either in the Fundament, Privities, wombe or bladder. To all these, heat is acceptable, and causeth a Crisis, but cold is unfriendly and destructive.

Sect. 5.

Sect. 5. Aph. 23.

But we must use cold things, where there is, or is like to be a Flux of blood, not upon the parts themselves, but they must be applied about those parts. And if there be inflammations, or fiery rednesse tending to a bloodish colour, caused by the fresh Flux of blood, apply them thereunto; For it induceth a blacknesse to inveterate sores. It helps an Erysipelas which is not ulcerated, and hurts it when it is ulcerated.

Sect. 5. Aph. 24.

Cold things, as Ice and Snow, are enemies to the breast, they cause coughes, eruptions of blood, and distillations.

Sect 8. Aph. 6.

Those distempers which Medicines cannot Cure, are remedied by Incision; what the knife cannot cure, actual Cauteries will perform. But those which are not Cured by Fire, we must judge incurable.

CHAP. II.

*Of Purging in general.**Sect. 1. Aph. 2.*

IN the purgations of the belly and vomitings, which are not forced, if such excrements are purged as ought to be, it is conducive, and the Patient

Patient doth bear them easily; but if not, it succeeds otherwise. The like also is in the emptying of the vessels; if such evacuation be made as ought to be, it is convenient, and it is easily born; but if not, it is otherwise. Therefore we must consider the place, time of the year, age, and the Diseases in which these evacuations ought to be procured or not.

Sect. 2. Aph. 36.

They which are of an unblamable constitution of body, when they are purged by Medicines, do soon faint, so do they also which use an ill dyet.

Sect. 2. Aph. 37.

Medicines are troublesome to those who are of a good habit of body or constitution.

Sect. 6. Aph. 47.

They who have need of Phlebotomy or Purg-
ing, ought to open a vein, or take a purging Medi-
cine in the Spring season.

Sect. 2. Aph. 29.

If any evacuation be requisite, do it at the be-
ginning of the sickness, for in the state thereof
it is better to rest.

CHAP. III.

Of what quality, and what things ought to be Purged.

Señ. 1. Aph. 20.

Neither stir those humours which are under their Crisis, or which have perfectly past it, either by Medicines or any other provocations, but let them rest.

Señ. 1. Aph. 22.

Thrust forth concocted humours by a purging Medicine not undigested, neither at the beginning of the Disease, unless the humours tend of themselves to excretion, which hardly happens.

Señ. 1. Aph. 25.

If such things are purged as ought to be purged, it is profitable to the Patient, and he doth bear it easily; but contrarily, if the contrary happen.

Señ. 2. Aph. 9.

Before the taking of purging Medicines, the body ought to be prepared and to be made soluble.

When purging Medicines are made use of, if such things as are voided without provocation, are profitable, we must assist nature, and draw forth

forth such by purging, but we must prohibit and hinder those things which proceed after a contrary manner.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Quantity of Purging.

Sect. 1. Aph. 23.

WE are not to judge of the matter purged by the quantity altogether, but whether those which are purged are expedient, and whether they are for the ease of the Patient; and sometimes, when occasion requires, we may empty the body to a Syncope or sounding, and must do it, if the Patient can suffer it.

CHAP. V.

Of the Place by which we ought to Purge.

Sect. 1. Aph. 21.

WHen you intend to Purge, observe whether the humour tend of it self, and there draw it forth by the convenient places.

Sect. 4. Aph. 6.

Spare bodies and such which vomit with facility
and

and ease, must be Purged upward with a Purging Medicine, but be fearful of the winter.

Sect. 4. Aph. 7.

But grosse Bodies, and such as vomit with pain and difficulty, must be purged downwards, and be fearful of the Summer.

Sect. 4. Aph. 8.

Consumptive persons are very seldome, and with great circumspection to be Purged by vomit.

Sect. 4. Aph. 9.

Bodies abounding with Melancholly may be Purged more plentifully downward, by the same reason we must observe the contrary way of Purging other bodies.

Sect. 4. Aph. 12.

It is inconvenient Purging those by vomit in the winter season which are troubled with a Lientery or smoothnesse of the bowels.

Sect. 4. Aph. 13.

Prepare such bodies with a plentifull and moist dyet, and with rest before the exhibition and taking of their potion, which having taken black Hellebore are not Purged easily by the upper parts.

Sect. 4. Aph. 14.

After the taking of Purging Medicines, rather move and stir the body, then admit sleep and rest. For even Navigation

E upon

upon the Sea, doth demonstrate unto us, that that our bodies are provoked by motion.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 15.

If you would have a Purge to work force motion to the body, but if you desire it should cease working, let the body sleep, and move it not.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 16.

Hellebore given to sound and healthful bodies is danger for it induceth a Convulsion.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 17.

When you observe an abhorring of meat in one that hath no Feaver, if there be a gnawing of the mouth of the Stomach, a dizziness with a dimness of sight, and a bitterness in the mouth, we must then conclude that to such bodies Purging upward by vomit is necessary.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 18.

Griefs happening above the midriff, which need Purging, instruct us that in such distempers Medicines which Purge upwards are necessary.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 19.

They which do not thirst (having taken a Purging Medicine) while the Physick doth work, will not cease Purging, untill they do thirst.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 20.

If a tormenting pain of the Bowels, a heaviness of the knees, and grief about the
Loins

Loins be present without a Feaver, these Signes do shew unto us, that there is a necessity of Purging the body downward,

CHAP. VI.

*Of the time of Purging.**Señt. 1. Aph. 24.*

IN acute Diseases we must very seldome, or at the beginning, use Purging Medicines; and if it be convenient to use them, we must be wary and circumspect in using of them.

Señt. 2. Aph. 29.

If moving of the body be convenient, do it at the beginning, but in the state of the Disease it is better to let it rest.

Señt. 4. Aph. 4.

In the Summer time cleanse the upper Belly with Medicines, but in the winter rather Purge the lower.

Señt. 4. Aph. 5.

Medicines are troublesome to the patient, either in the dog dayes, or a little before them.

Señt. 4. Aph. 10.

In extreme acute Diseases, if the humor of its own propensity intend to excretion we may and ought to purge the same day; For in such cases delays are dangerous.

CHAP. VII.

*Of Purging of Women with Child.**Sect. 4. Aph. 1.*

Women with Child may be purged, if the violence of the humour tend to expulsion, in the fourth month unto the seventh, but in the latter lesse. But in riper and younger issues, we must be very fearful and cautious.

Sect. 5. Aph. 29.

[This Aphorisme is the same with the former, therefore to avoid a tedious repetition, I have forbore the inserting of it.]

Sect. 5. Aph. 34.

If a *Diarrhea* or strong flux of the belly, seize a woman with Child, she is in danger of abortion.

CHAP. VIII.

*Of judgement by Purging.**Sect. 4. Aph. 19.*

IF they who having taken a purging potion, do not thirst while they are purged, they will not

not make an end of Purging, untill they do thirst.

A Convulsion occasioned by a purging potion is mortal.

CHAP. IX.

Of Phlebotomy or Letting Blood.

Sect. 5. Aph. 30.

Phlebotomy or opening of a Vein doth cause Women with Child to abort, and then chiefly if the Child be of any maturity or bigness.

Sect. 5. Aph. 68.

The opening of the straight Vein in the Forehead, profiteth him which is troubled with a pain in the hinder part of his head.

Sect. 6. Aph. 47.

If bleeding or purging be requisite and needful the Spring is the most convenient time to use either means.

Sect. 7. Aph. 46.

The means to Cure the pains of the Eyes, after the exhibiting of a potion of Wine, and the using of a bath of warm water, is by Phlebotomy.

Sect. 7. Aph. 48.

The dropping of Urine (which is called the
E 3 Strangury

Strangury) and the difficulty of making of water, is Cured by a potion of wine, and the opening of a vein. But the inward veins are to be breathed.

CHAP. X.

Of the application of Cupping-glasses.

Sect. 5. Aph. 50.

THe most compendious and ready way to stop the flowing of the tearms in Women, is by applying Cupping-glasses to their breasts.

Distinction the fourth, containing such Aphorismes as unfold and declare the preternatural affects incident to the body of man, and distributed to it according to the Ages, winds and seasons of the year.

Hitherto we have taken a view of such Aphorismes which have treated of the General Cure of Diseases, in this Distinction we shall expose

expose to the Reader those Aphorismes which speak of or mention all the preternatural affects, as they have respect unto particular parts, the times of the year and ages, &c. And begin first with the Diseases of the Ages, and seasons of the year.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Diseases of several Ages.**Sect. 2. Aph. 39.*

OLd men generally are lesse Sick then young men, but if they are taken with any continual Disease, they usually accompany them to their graves.

Sect. 2. Aph. 54.

A long and tall stature of body in young men is decent, and not unseemly, but in old men it is unprofitable, and worse than a lower stature.

Sect. 3. Aph. 18.

Concerning the seasons of the year, Children and such as are next to them in years, live best, and are most healthful, in the Spring and the fore part of the Summer; but in the Summer and so to the Autumn, old men. But for the remainder of the Autumn, and part of winter, such as are of a middle age between

the two former live best, and are most healthful.

Seet. 5. Aph. 9.

Consumptions usually happen to man from the Age of Eighteen years, unto the Age of Five and Thirty.

CHAP. II.

Of the Diseases of Children.

Seet. 3. Aph. 24.

Diseases of this nature happen to Children and new born Babes, creeping Ulcers of the mouth (called *Aphthæ*) Vomitings, Coughs, Watchings, Tremblings, Inflammations about the Navil, and moistnesse of the Ears.

Seet. 3. Aph. 25.

When they come to breeding of Teeth, Itchings and prickings of the Gums, Feavers, Convulsions, scourings, and then especially when they begin their sharp Teeth called Dogs Teeth; and these Evils happen to those Children especially who are of a Corpulent body, and are usually coltive.

Seet. 3. Aph. 26.

But when they are somewhat elder, Inflammations of the Tonsils called the Almonds of the Ears,

Ears, beatings upon the inward part of the *Vertebra* which is in the hinder part of the head, difficulty of breathing, the Stone, Round-wormes and others, thin and small, called *Ascarides*, in the streight bowell. Warts, continual standing of the Yard, swellings about the neck, called Kernels, with other small pustles or pimples, but especially such before mentioned.

CHAP. III.

*Of the Diseases of Young men.**Sect. 3. Aph. 27.*

MAny of the afore-named Diseases are also incident to those who have attained to riper years, and the age of Fourteen years; but now more especially continual Feavers, Fluxes of blood out of the Nostrils, are common to this Age.

Sect. 3. Aph. 29.

Diseases usuall to young men are spittings of Blood, Consumptions, acute Feavers, the falling Sicknesse, and other Diseases, but these especially.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

*Of the Diseases of Men.**Sect. 3. Aph. 30.*

But to those who have past their youth, frequent Asthmaes, Plurifies, inflammations of the Lungs, Lethargies, Phrensies, burning Feavers, continual Fluxes of the Belly, Cholera, Dysenteries, and Lienteries, and the Flux of the Hemorrhoid veins are usual.

CHAP. V.

*Of the Diseases incident to Old Age.**Sect. 3. Aph. 31.*

But to Old men difficulty of breathing, Catarrhes causing Coughs, the Strangury and difficulty of making water, pains in the joynts and Reins, Vertigoes, Apoplexies, and ill habit of the body, itchings over all the body, watchings, moistnesse of the Belly, Eyes and Ears, redness of the Eyes, and difficulty of hearing.

We should here set down such Aphorismes which touch the Diseases of Women, but we

we shall refer the Reader to the Chapter which speaks of the affects of the Wombe hereafter.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Diseases of the times of the year.

Sect. 3. Aph. 1.

THE changes of the seasons of the years, breed Diseases chiefly. And in them there are great mutations of heat and cold, and other things are contingent according to their alteration and change.

Sect. 3. Aph. 4.

Throughout the seasons of the year, when in the same day there is sometimes heat, sometimes cold, we must expect Autumnal Diseases.

Sect. 3. Aph. 8.

When the air is in a good order and settled, and the seasons are well constituted, such Diseases are caused which easily come to their state, and are easily dissolved. But in a bad constitution of the air and seasons, such Diseases which hardly come to their state, and are not easily dissolved.

Sect. 3.

Seet. 3. Aph. 19.

Diseases of all kinds do afflict mans body at any time of the year, but some special Diseases are both caused, and expressed at particular times and seasons of the year.

CHAP. VII.

Of Diseases happening in the Spring.

Seet. 3. Aph. 9.

IN the Autumn most acute and deadly Diseases do arise, but the Spring season is most wholesome and lesse destructive.

Seet. 3. Aph. 18.

Children and boyes live best, and are most healthfull in the Spring, and the first part of Summer, but in the Summer until the Autumn Old men; and in the remainder of the Autumn and Winter, such as be of a middle age.

Seet. 3. Aph. 30.

In the Spring season, madnesse, melancholly, the falling evil, fluxes of blood, squinancies, rhumes, hoarseness, coughs, leprosies, dry Itches, the Disease called *Elephantiasis*, many ulcerated pustles, small swellings, and pains about the joynts, do appear.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Diseases happening in the Summer.

Seēt. 3. Aph. 6.

IF the Summer season be constituted as the Spring was, then we must expect Feavers accompanied with much Sweats.

Seēt. 3. Aph. 13.

But if the Summer be extraordinary dry, and the North winds blow cold, and if the Autumn be extreme wet with South winds, expect that about the winter men should complain of Head-aches, coughs, hoarseness, heaviness of the head occasioned by Rhumes, and some of Consumptions.

Seēt. 3. Aph. 21.

Some vernall Diseases may appear in the Summer, and Quotidian Feavers, burning Feavers, and very many Tertian, and Quartans, Vomitings, Diarrhæas, Sore Eyes, Pains of the Ears, exulcerations of the mouth, putrid ulcers of the Privities, and red angry pimples caused by bilious Sweats.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

*Of the Diseases happening in the Autumn.**Sect. 3. Aph. 9.*

THe Autumn doth produce most acute Diseases, and mortal, but the Spring is most wholesome and lesse pernicious.

Sect. 3. Aph. 10.

The Autumn season is naught for Consumptive persons.

Sect. 3. Aph. 14.

If in the Autumne the wind be North and the air very cold, and without rain, the season is convenient for moist constitutions, and women; but to other constitutions it occasions bleer eyes, acute Feavers, Quotidians, and to some Melancholly.

Sect. 3. Aph. 22.

Many Æstival Diseases do arise in the Autumn, and Quartane Feavers, and Erratick Feavers, tumours of the Spleen, Dropfies, Consumptions, Stranguries, Lyenteries, and Dysenteries, Sciaticæ, Squinancies, frequent Asthmaes, Iliack passions, the Falling evil, Madneses and Melancholly.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

*Of the Diseases happening in the Winter.**Sect. 3. Aph. 11.*

If the Winter be extreme dry and cold, and the wind North, but the Spring very wet, with South winds, of necessity we must expect acute Feavers, soreness of the eyes, excoriations of the bowells the next Summer, but especially to the Female Sex, and to men of a moist constitution.

But if the winter be very rainy, and mild and calm with South winds, but the Spring extraordinary dry with North winds, women with Child which expect deliverance in the Spring, will abort upon every slight occasion. And if they are delivered, they will produce weak and sickly Children, such as will suddenly dye, or if they live will be alwayes sickly and small. But to other people excoriations of the bowels, and bleer eyes will arise; but to elderly persons, Fluxes killing in a small space.

Sect. 3. Aph. 13.

A very dry and cold summer with North winds, and a moist Autumn with South winds succeeding, doth produce head Aches, in the
winter

winter coughs, hoarseness, heaviness in the head, and to some Consumptions.

Sect. 4. Aph. 23.

In the winter Plurisies, inflammations of the Lungs, Lethargies, Rhumes in the head, hoarseness, Coughs, pains in the Breast, Sides and Loins, Head-aches, Megrimes, and to some Ptificks are occasioned.

CHAP. XI.

Of Diseases caused by the Winds.

Sect. 3. Aph. 5.

South winds produce dulness of hearing and sight, with a heaviness of the head, they make the body dull and faint, when such winds are prevalent, we must expect such accidents in Diseases. But North winds cause coughs, exasperates the jaws, hardens the belly, suppresseth the Urine, stirs up cold horrors and pains of the sides and breast. When such winds are prevalent, sick bodies suffer such things.

Sect. 3. Aph. 7.

Fogs and fowlness of air, produce acute Feavers, and if the year shall be so disposed for the most part, we must expect Diseases answerable to the condition and season so constituted.

Sect. 3.

Sect. 3. Aph. 8.

A good and seasonable constitution of the air, produceth such Diseases which are easily consistent, and easily cured. But ill constituted seasons, such as are not easily consistent nor easily cured.

Sect. 3. Aph. 14.

North and dry winds in the Autumn are commodious for moist constitutions, and women; but to others they beget soreness of the eyes, acute Feavers, Quotidians, and to some also Consumptions.

Sect. 3. Aph. 15.

Amongst all the seasons of the year, great droughts are more wholesome and lesse destructive, then continual rains, and frequent showing weather.

Sect. 3. Aph. 16.

Diseases for the most part are caused by continual Showres, as long Feavers, Diarrhaes, putrid Feavers, the falling evil, apoplexies, and squinancies. But by great droughts are occasioned Consumptions, Blear eyes, Sciaticks, dropping of Urine, and Dysenteries.

Sect. 3. Aph. 17.

Continual North winds do condense the pores of the body, renders men stronger, nimbler, better coloured, and better liking, dries the belly, causeth prickings of the eyes, and if the

breath be posselt by any preceeding grief, they stir le and provoke it: But South winds dissolve the body and moisten it, they cause dulnesse of hearing, heavinesse of the head, and vertigoes, they produce difficult motion to the eyes and body, and moisten the belly.

Distinction the fifth, containing the Aphorismes pertaining to Feavers.

THat a Physician may satisfie and perform all his intentions required, find out all requisite Medicines, and apply them seasonably, it is not sufficient onely to preserve the strength of the Patient, and remove morbisick causes, but it is also necessary that he know the nature of the Disease, and the part affected very exactly, which will the better be performed, if he be thoroughly acquainted with those Aphorismes which declare the Diseases of the whole body in general, and those also which respect the praternaturall affects of the particular parts of the whole body. The first whereof the Aphorismes of the Discovery of Feavers with their Accidents, will manifest; the second will be discovered by the following Aphorismes.

CHAP. I.

*Of Continual Feavers.**Sect. 3. Aph. 21.*

IN the Summer continual Feavers, and burning, very many Tertians and Quartans do arise, &c. [See the third Aphorisme in the Chapter of Summer Diseases.]

Sect. 4. Aph. 43.

Continual Tertian Feavers which have their Paroxismes every third day, and no intermission are more dangerous; But if they remit by any means howsoever, they signifie no danger to the Patient.

Sect. 4. Aph. 46.

If frequent rigors happen in Feavers, the sick being weak without intermission of the Feaver, it is a mortal sign.

Sect. 4. Aph. 47.

Excreations or spittings either wat or colour, bloody, stinking or bilious, are all bad in a continual Feaver; but if such are voided which are of a good condition, it is good, whether they are voided by stool, or Urine; but if any of these things are voided and ease not the Sick, they are bad.

Sect. 4. Aph. 48.

In continual Feavers if the external parts are cold, and the internal are inflamed, and the Sick be extream thirsty, it is deadly.

Sect. 4. Aph. 49.

In continual Feavers, if the lip, eye-brow, eye or nose be perverted, or convulsive, if the sick hear not, or see not; which soever of these do happen, do signifie death approaching.

Sect. 4. Aph. 50.

Difficulty of breathing, or a delirium happening in a continual Feaver, is mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 56.

Sweats happening in a not-intermitting Feaver, if the Feaver do not intermit, are bad, for the Disease is prorogued, and much moisture is thereby signified to be in the body.

Sect. 7. Aph. 72.

[This Aphorisme is the same with the fifth Aphorisme of this Chap. *Sect. 4. Aph. 48.*]

Sect. 7. Aph. 73.

[This Aphorisme nothing differs from the 49. Aphorisme in the fourth Section mentioned before in this Chapter.]

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

*Of Acute Feavers.**Sect. 2. Aph. 19.*

Predictions of life or death in acute Diseases, are not altogether certain.

Sect. 2. Aph. 23.

Acute Diseases are judged by their Crisis within fourteen dayes.

Sect. 3. Aph 7.

Foggs and stinking mists generate acute Diseases, and if the year continue in the same constitution, we must expect Diseases of the same nature.

Sect. 3. Aph. 9.

Most acute Diseases and destructive are most usual in the Autumn, the Spring is more wholesome and lesse pernicious.

Sect. 3. Aph. 11.

If the winter be extraordinary dry with North winds, and the Spring very rainy with South winds, acute Feavers, sore Eyes, and Dysenteries, must of necessity arise the following Summer, especially in women and in men which are of a constitution more than ordinary moist.

Sect. 4. Aph. 37.

Cold Sweats in a very acute Feaver, signifie death, but in a more mild Disease, the prolixity thereof.

Sect. 4. Aph. 66.

Convulsions, and vehement pains about the bowels, in acute Diseases, are bad.

Sect. 5. Aph. 64.

[See this Aphorisme in the Chapter of Milk.]

Sect. 6. Aph. 54.

Breathings with groans in acute Diseases with a Feaver are ill.

Sect. 7. Aph. 1.

Cold or chilnesse of the extreme parts, in acute Feavers, is bad.

CHAP. III.

Of Burning Feavers.

Sect. 3. Aph. 23.

Turn to this Aphorisme in the Chapter of Diseases of the Summer season.]

Sect. 4. Aph. 54.

They who have dry coughs, lightly provoking in burning Feavers, are not usually very thirsty.

Sect. 4. Aph. 58.

If a rigour or very cold fit happen to him
which

which hath a burning Feaver, the Feaver is thereby dissolved.

Sect. 6. Aph. 26.

Trembling happening in burning Feavers, are taken away by a Delirium or Raving.

CHAP. IV.

Of Intermittent Feavers.

Sect. 1. Aph. 11.

ALL meat is to be avoided in the fits and Paroxisms of Feavers, for it is hurtful to give meats then, and we ought to fear such accident in the accesses which grow more painful or worse and worse in the circuits or intermissions.

Sect. 1. Aph. 12.

The Diseases, seasons of the year, and the changing of the circuits, being compared together, whether they are every other day or by longer intervalls of time, will declare the accesses and conditions of Diseases. Moreover the same judgement may be given by such Symptoms as presently appear, of that nature is spirit in Pluretick persons, the which, if it appears at the beginning of the Disease, predicts its brevity; but if later, the prolixity thereof. The Urine also, the excrements of the belly, and the

sweats when they appear, do signifie unto us by Judicature, whether the Disease will be easie or hard, short or long.

Sect. 4. Aph. 30.

Those intermittent Feavers are hard to be judged of wherein the Feaver returns the next day, at the same hour wherein it left the Patient the day before, at what hour soever it were that the dismissal happened.

Sect. 4. Aph. 43.

Feavers which afflict the Patient more violently every third day, and have no intermission, are more dangerous. For intermissions after what manner soever contingent, do signifie the Sick to be without danger.

CHAP. V.

Of Tertian Feavers.

Sect. 3. Aph. 2.

SEE this Aphorisme before in the Chapter of Diseases incident in the Summer, *Sect. 3. Aph. 2.*]

Sect. 4. Aph. 43.

[See this Aphorisme before in the Chapter of Intermittent Feavers, *Sect. 4. Aph. 43.*]

Sect. 4.

Sect. 4. Aph. 59.

An exquisite Tertian is judged in seven fits at the longest.

CHAP. VI.

*Of a Quartane Fever.**Sect. 2. Aph. 25.*

Quartan Feavers which begin in the Summer are usually short, but such as begin in the Autumn are long, especially if they continue unto the winter.

Sect. 3. Aph. 21.

[See this Aphorisme in the Chapter of Intermittent Feavers, the same Section and Aphorisme.]

Sect. 3. Aph. 22.

[See this Aphorisme in the Chapter of Autumnal Diseases, the same Section and Aphorisme.]

Sect. 5. Aph. 70.

Men sick of quartan Feavers are seldome taken with Convulsions, but if they were convulsive before, they are freed by a succeeding quartan fever.

CHAP. VII.

*Of Quotidian Feavers.**Sect. 4. Aph. 63.*

Quotidian Feavers are dissolved by daily, rigors.

CHAP. VIII.

*Of Long Feavers.**Sect. 2. Aph. 25.*

Quartan Agues beginning in the Summer, are usually short, but Autumnal are long, especially if they continue until winter.

Sect. 2. Aph. 28.

It is an ill signe when bodies exercised with strong Feavers do stand at a stay, and are nothing diminished, or wasted, or else are extremely and beyond reason wasted by the Disease; for the one signifies a long continuance of the Disease, the other the weaknesse of the Patient.

Sect. 3. Aph. 16.

Daily showres, do cause Diseases for the most part, as of long Feavers, fluxed, putrid Feavers,

vers, the falling sicknesse, apoplexies and squinancies. But great droughts do cause Consumptions, sore eyes, pains of the Joynts, droppings of the Urine, and excoriation of the bowels.

Seēt. 3. Aph. 27.

Moreover to those of riper years, about the fourteenth year of their age, many of the former Diseases and continual Feavers and Hoemorrhagies, or issuing of blood out of their nose, are incident.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 36.

Sweats in Feavers are beneficial if they begin upon the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, one and twentieth, seven and twentieth, thirtieth, or four and thirtieth dayes, for such sweats are criticall and judicatory. But sweats which do not express themselves upon some of the aforementioned dayes, signifie the long continuance of the Feaver, and the reversion thereof.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 44.

Small tumors or pains of the joynts grow upon such bodies, which have had long Feavers.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 51.

Such Feavers which do intermit, if they are not dissolved within few Crises at the beginning, signifie a prolonging of the Disease.

Seēt. 4.

Sect. 4. Aph. 53.

Those Feavers are most vehement, where-
in clammy or glutinous humours by rea-
son of the Feaver, groweth to the Teeth of
the Sick.

CHAP. IX.

*Of Sweats in Feavers.**Sect. 1. Aph. 12.*

THe Urine, excrements of the belly, and
Sweats, when they appear, do demonstrate
unto us whether the Diseases will have an easie or
hard Crisis, or whether they will be long or
short.

Sect. 4. Aph. 36.

[You may Read this Aphorisme in the same
number of Section and Aphorisme in the pre-
ceeding Chapter of long Feavers.]

Sect. 4. Aph. 37.

Cold Sweats in a very acute Feaver, signifie
death, but in more mild and benign Feaver, the
prolixity or long continuance thereof.

It is an ill sign when sweats are contingent to
a Feaver-sick person without intermission of the
Feaver, for the Disease is prolonged, and such
sweat argues much humidity in the body.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

*Of Rigors in Feavers.**Sect. 4. Aph. 29.*

Such Feavers have a difficult Cris̄is wherein Rigors are contingent the sixth day.

Sect. 4. Aph. 46.

Often Rigors incident in continual Feavers, the body being weak, are mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 58.

A Burning Feaver is discharged by the contingency of a Rigor, or exceeding cold supervening.

Sect. 4. Aph. 63.

Feavers which have daily rigors, are every day dissolved.

Sect. 5. Aph. 17.

The frequent use of cold things, causeth convulsions, distensions of the nerves, blacknesse, and feaverish rigors.

Sect. 5. Aph. 20.

Cold things cause a gnawing in ulcers, hardens the skin, hinders from suppuration, causeth blacknesse, Feaverish rigors, convulsions and distensions of the nerves.

CHAP. XI.

*Of Convulsions in Feavers.**Sect. 2. Aph. 26.*

IT is better that a Feaver should come upon a Convulsion, then a Convulsion upon a Feaver.

Sect. 4. Aph. 57.

A Succeeding Feaver frees him that is taken with a Convulsion, or the cramp.

Sect. 4. Aph. 66.

Convulsions and vehement pains, happening about the bowels in acute Feavers presage ill.

Sect. 4. Aph. 67.

Tremblings and Convulsions happening to Feaverish persons in their sleeps, are bad.

Sect. 4. Aph. 68.

Interception of spirits in Feavers is naught, for it is an argument of a Convulsion.

Sect. 5. Aph. 5.

If a drunken person be suddenly Speechlesse, he dyes convulsive, unless a Feaver succeed, or he recovering his Speech the same hour that the humour is usually digested.

Sect. 5.

Sect. 5. Aph. 70.

Those who have Quartane Feavers, are seldom taken with Convulsions, but if they are first taken a succeeding Feavers frees them.

CHAP. XII.

Of the rest of the Symptoms happening in Feavers.

Sect. 4. Aph. 27.

They which have lost much blood by Feavers, from what part soever the flux was, have soluble bodies when they are refreshed, or have recovered their strength.

Sect. 4. Aph. 31.

They which have a sense of Laziness or indisposition caused by Feavers, have tumors about their joynts, and chiefly about their mandibles or jawbones.

Sect. 4. Aph. 34.

A suddain strangulation happening in a Feaver without any preceeding tumour in the jaws, is mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 35.

If the neck be perverted on a suddain, so that the Sick can hardly swallow, and if no tumor do appear, it is mortal.

Sect. 4.

Sect. 4. Aph. 44.

Tumours or pains about the joynts, do accompany those who have had long Feavers.

Sect. 4. Aph. 44.

Extremity of cold in the external parts, and burning heats in the internal, with a vehement thirst, is mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 49.

In continual Feavers, if the Lip, Eye-lid, Eye, or Nose, be turned aside, if the Sick see not, neither hear, and be very weak; which soever of these Signs happen, argue death approaching.

Sect. 4. Aph. 50.

Difficulty of breathing, and raving happening in a Feaver which hath no intermission, is deadly.

Sect. 4. Aph. 51.

If Intermittent Feavers are not dissolved by few Crises at the beginning, they argue the length and continuance of the Disease.

Sect. 4. Aph. 52.

Voluntary tears argue no inconvenience to the Sick either in Feavers, or other Diseases; but tears falling unwillingly, are more inconvenient.

Sect. 4. Aph. 53.

Those Feavers are most vehement by which a clammy or glutinous humour doth grow to the Teeth.

Sect. 4.

Sect. 4. Aph. 54.

They which have dry Coughs, lightly provoking, if they continue long in burning Feavers, are not much troubled with this.

Sect. 4. Aph. 55.

All Feavers proceeding from the Inflammation of the Glandules or Kernels are bad but Diaries.

Sect. 4. Aph. 60.

An Hemorrhagia or bleeding at the Nose, or a Diarrhæa or Flux of the belly, doth take away deafnesse caused by Feavers.

Sect. 4. Aph. 61.

It is not good if the Yellow Jaundies appear, in Feaver-sick persons, before the seventh day.

Sect. 4. Aph. 63.

Daily Feavers are dissolved daily by Rigors.

Sect. 4. Aph. 64.

The Jaundies coming upon a Feaver is good if they appear upon the seventh, ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth day; unless the right Hypochondrium be hard, then it is not good.

Sect. 4. Aph. 65.

A vehement heat about the Stomach, and a gnawing in the mouth of the Stomach in Feavers is not good.

Sect. 4. Aph. 69.

Those Urines in Feavers are advantageous, which being thick, curdled, and few, do turn to

thin and many, especially if they be such as have a Sediment at the first, or not much after.

Sect. 4. Aph. 70.

Urines very much troubled, like those of kine, do signifie a pain of the head either present, or suddenly to succeed.

Sect. 4. Aph. 73.

They which have a murmuring about the midriffe, with a succeeding pain in the Reins, have solable and moist bellies, unlesse plenty of wind be voided downward, or much Urine be made, and these Symptomes are contingent in Feavers.

Sect. 5. Aph. 55.

All women with Child, if they are taken with a Feaver and are very much extenuated, without a manifest cause, have hard and dangerous Travail, or fall into hazzard of abortment.

Sect. 6. Aph. 26.

A raving frees from tremblings in a burning Feaver.

Sect. 6. Aph. 44.

The Iliack passion succeeding a Strangury kills within seven dayes, unlesse plenty of Urine be made, and a Feaver succeed.

Sect. 6. Aph. 50.

A Feaver and bilious vomitings must of necessity succeed, when the brain is hurt or perished.

Sect. 6.

Sett. 6. Aph. 54.

Painful breathings with groans are bad in acute Feavers.

Sett. 7. Aph. 52.

A succeeding Feaver doth take away the vehement pain of the Liver.

Sett. 7. Aph. 65.

Meat exhibited to one sick of a Feaver, doth nourish the Disease, but it gives strength to a healthfull and sound body.

Distinction the sixth, containing the Aphorismes which respect the particular Diseases of the whole body, from the head to the foot.

AS the parts of the body, so are the Diseases thereof divided into external and internal, those which speak of the internal Diseases are interpreted in this Distinction, those which touch the external in the following Distinction.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Diseases of the head.**Seet. 3. Aph. 13.*

A Summer more than ordinarily dry and cold, and a very wet and warm Autumn, do cause head-aches, Coughs, Hoarseness, Rheums in the Winter, and to some Ptificks.

Seet. 4. Aph. 70.

Troubled water in Feavers, like those made by Kine argue a head-ach present, or shortly to come.

Seet. 5. Aph. 28.

Suffumigations of sweet odors bring down the monthly evacuations of Women, and were often profitable for other purposes, if they did not cause a heaviness of the head.

Seet. 5. Aph. 64.

It is hurtful to give milk to those who are troubled with pains in their head, &c.

Seet. 5. Aph. 68.

The breathing of the straight vein in the forehead, takes away the Head-ache of the hinder part of the head.

Seet. 6. Aph. 10.

Matter, water, or blood, flowing out of the

the Nose, the Mouth or Ears, doth take away the Head-ache, and the vehement pains thereof.

Señ. 6. Aph. 51.

If sudden pains of the head happen to healthful bodies, with losse of speech, and snorting in sleep accompany, they dye within seven days, unlesse a Feaver lay hold on them.

CHAP. II.

Of the Lethargie, Dead sleep, and Congelation.

Señ. 2. Aph. 3.

Either sleeping or waking if they exceed a mean, are ill.

Señ. 3. Aph. 23.

In the winter, Plurisies, Inflammations of the Lungs, and Lethargies, &c.

CHAP. III.

Of the Apoplexy.

Señ. 2. Aph. 42.

A Confirm'd or strong Apoplexy is incurable, a light one is easily cured.

Sect. 3. Aph. 16.

Diseases for the most part are caused by continual rains, as long Feavers, Diarrhæas, Rottenesse of humours, the Falling Sicknesse, and Apoplexies.

Sect. 3. Aph. 23.

The Diseases of the winter season, are Pluries, Inflammations of the Lungs, Lethargies, Rheums, Hoarsenesse, Coughs, pains of the Breast, Sides, and Loins; Head-aches, Megrims, and Apoplexies.

Sect. 3. Aph. 31.

Diseases incident to old men, are difficulty of breathing, distillations causing coughs, Strangueries, difficulty of urine, pains of the joynts and reins, Megrims, and Apoplexies.

Sect. 6. Aph. 51.

[See this Aphorisme in the last Aphorisme in the Chapter of the Diseases of the Head.]

Sect. 6. Aph. 57.

Apoplexies do most usually take men from the age of Forty to Threescore.

CHAP. IV.

*Of Melancholly, and Madnesse.**Señ. 3. Aph. 20.*

IN the Spring time melancholly, madness, the falling sicknesse, profusions of blood, squinancies and rheums, &c.

Señ. 3. Aph. 22.

Many of the Æstival Diseases do also happen in Autumn. Quartane Feavers, and Erratick, Diseases of the Spleen, Dropfies, Consumptions, Dropping of Urine, Lienteries, and Dysenteries, Sciaticks, Squinancies, frequent Asthmaes, Iliack passions, the Falling Evil, Madnesse, and Melancholly.

Señ. 4. Aph. 9.

Melancholly persons are to be purged liberally downward, observing the contrary way in contrary affects.

Señ. 6. Aph. 11.

The Hemorrhodes (that is a Flux of blood by the veins in the Fundament, by which blood is commonly voided) are conducible and profitable for Melancholly affects, and the Diseases of the Reins.

Sect. 6. Aph. 21.

If Melancholly blood be disposed to its proper veins, or if the Hamorrhodes appear, Madnesse is thereby taken away.

Sect. 6. Aph. 23.

Continual fears and sadnesse, are signes of Melancholly.

Sect. 6. Aph. 56.

The insults and prevailings of Melancholly Diseases, are dangerous, for they foretell a deprivation of some part of the body, a Convulsion, Madnesse, or Blindnesse.

Sect. 7. Aph. 5.

Excoriation of the Bowels, a Drop sic, or a vehement commotion of the mind, coming of Madnesse, a good signe,

Sect. 7. Aph. 40.

It is a signe of Melancholly if the Tongue suddenly be loose and uselesse, or if any part of the body be deprived of sense and motion.

CHAP. V.

*Cf. a Phrensie.**Sect. 3. Aph. 30.*

But to such as have passed that Age (that is their youth) these Diseases are incident

Purifi-

Purfinesse, Diteates of their Sides, Inflammations of the Lungs, Lethargies and Phrenesies.

Sect. 4. Aph. 72.

Very cleer and white Urines are bad: but it especially appears in Phrenetick persons.

Sect. 7. Aph. 12.

A Phrensie proceeding from an inflammation of the Lungs, is a bad Messenger.

Sect. 8. Aph. 1.

They do seldome perfectly recover which are Phrenetical after the age of fourty years: For they are lesse endangered to whose nature and age the Disease is familiar.

CHAP. VI.

Of Delirium or Raving.

Sect. 2. Aph. 2.

IT is a good signe when raving is appeased by sleep.

Sect. 6. Aph. 53.

Those alienations of mind which come with laughter, are more safe; but those which come by seriousness or study, are more dangerous.

Sect. 7. Aph. 7.

A rigor and raving caused by drink, are bad.

Vomiting

Vomiting, the Hicket, or a Convulsion or Raving occasioned by the Disease of the thin gut, called *Ileum*, is bad.

CHAP. VII.

Of Dotage.

Sect. 7. Aph. 9.

Either a Convulsion or Dotage caused by a Flux of blood, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 14.

Stupidity or Dotage occasioned by a blow received upon the head, is ill.

Sect. 7. Aph. 18.

A Convulsion or Dotage caused by watching, is naught.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Falling Sicknesse.

Young men are freed from the Falling sicknesse chiefly by the mutations of their age, the change of air and dyet.

Sect. 5.

Sect. 5. Aph. 7.

They who are troubled with the Falling Sicknesse before the age of Fourteen years, are recoverable; but if the Disease take any at the age of Five and Twenty years, it commonly doth accompany them to their death.

CHAP. IX.

*Of Convulsions, and other affects of the Nerves.**Sect. 2. Aph. 26.*

IT is better that a Feaver come upon a Convulsion, then a Convulsion upon a Feaver.

Sect. 3. Aph. 25.

But when they are come to breeding of Teeth pricking pains of the Gums, Feavers and Convulsions, it is bad.

Sect. 4. Aph. 16.

It is dangerous giving black Hellebore to sound bodies, for it causeth Convulsions.

Sect. 4. Aph. 57.

A Disension of the Nerves or Cramp, or a Convulsion, is cured by a succeeding Feaver.

Sect. 4. Aph. 66.

Convulsions and violent pains about the bowels, are bad signes in acute Feavers.

Sect. 4.

Seet. 4. Aph. 67.

Tremblings and Convulsions happening to Feaverish persons, are naught.

Seet. 4. Aph. 68.

Interception of Spirits happening in Feavers, is bad, for it shews a Convulsion.

Seet. 5. Aph. 1.

A Convulsion caused by black Hellebore, is mortal.

Seet. 5. Aph. 2.

A Convulsion happening upon a wound received, is deadly.

Seet. 5. Aph. 3.

A Convulsion or Hicket coming by a copious Flux of blood, presageth ill.

Seet. 5. Aph. 4.

A Convulsion or Hicket succeeding profuse Purging, are bad.

Seet. 5. Aph. 5.

If a Drunken man be taken with losse of speech on a suddain, he dyes convulsive, unlesse a Feaver seize him, or return to his speech at the hour when the distemper useth to be digested.

Seet. 5. Aph. 6.

They which are taken with a disension of the Sinews, dye within four dayes, the which if they escape, they recover.

Seet. 5. Aph. 25.

Abundance of cold water cast upon them
which

which have tumours in their joynts, griefs not ulcerated, gouts and convulsions, for the most part, diminisheth the pain, and takes away the grief; for a moderate stupefaction hath a power to take away pain.

Sect. 5. Aph. 56.

A Convulsion or Syncope happening to women, in the time of their Purgations, is bad.

Sect. 5. Aph. 65.

They which have tumours with Ulcers, are seldome taken with Convulsions, or droop into Madnesse. But if they vanish backward, the parties are Convulsive, and have distensions of the Nerves. But if they vanish forward, either Madnesse, Plurisies, Apostemes, or Dysenteries succeed, if the tumours were red.

Sect. 5. Aph. 70.

They which have Quartan Agues are seldome taken with Convulsions. But if they were Convulsive before, they are freed by a succeeding Quartan.

Sect. 6. Aph. 39.

A Convulsion ariseth either from emptinesse or fullnesse, so doth the Hicket.

Sect. 6. Aph. 56.

The assaults of Melancholly Diseases are dangerous; for they foretell either sideration of some part of the body, Convulsions, Madnesse, or Blindness.

Sect. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 9.

Doting or a Convulsion by a Flux of blood, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 10.

Vomiting, Hicket, Convulsion or Delirium, caused by the Iliack passion, is bad.

Sect. 7. Aph. 13.

A Convulsion or Cramp caused by vehement Inflammations, are bad.

Sect. 7. Aph. 18.

A Convulsion or raving caused by watching, are bad.

Sect. 7. Aph. 25.

A Convulsion caused by a Purgings potion, is mortal.

CHAP. X.

Of Stupor or Numnesse of Senses.

Sect. 7. Aph. 14.

A Numnesse of the Senses, or dotage caused by a hurt on the head, is dangerous.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

*Of the affects of the Eyes.**Sect. 3. Aph. 14.*

IF North winds blow much in Autumn, and the season be without rain, such a season is most commodious for bodies of moist constitution, and to women; but to other constitutions it will produce Sore eyes with blood-fried in them, &c.

Sect. 3. Aph. 17.

North winds condense the body, makes them stronger, nimbler, of a more lively colour, and in a better plight, dries the belly, and grieves the Eyes, &c.

Sect. 6. Aph. 31.

A potion of wine, a bath, fomentation, breathing of a vein, or a Purging Medicine, do take away the pains of the Eyes.

Sect. 6. Aph. 52.

Regard must be had to such things which appear out of the Eyes in sleep. For if any thing appear from the White, the Eye-lids being not shut, and it doth not happen by a Flux of the belly or a purging potion, it is a bad signe, and very mortal.

Sect. 7.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 3.

The Hicket and rednesse of the Eyes caused by vomiting, is bad.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 46.

The Diseases of the Eyes must be cured by Phlebotomy, draught of Wine being first exhibited, and a plenteous bath of warm water.

Seēt. 8. Aph. 2.

Voluntary tears in Diseases, are good signes, but involuntary, are not good.

Seēt. 8. Aph. 15.

He that hath a Vertigoe with a dark glimmering of his Eyes, and is taken with a Coma or much sleep, and extreme heat, is in a desperate Condition.

CHAP. XII.

*Of the affects of the Ears.**Seēt. 3. Aph. 5.*

Southern winds do produce dulnesse of hearing, dimnesse of sight, and heavinesse of the head, &c.

Seēt. 3. Aph. 17.

Southern winds do dissolve our bodies, moisten them, and induce difficulty of hearing, heavinesse of the head, and Vertigoes, &c.

Seēt. 3.

Sect. 3. Aph. 21.

In the Summer season are continual Feavers, burning Feavers, very many Tertians and Quartans, Vomitings, Diarrhæas, sore Eyes, and pains of the Ears.

Sect. 4. Aph. 49.

In continual Feavers, if the lips, eye-lid, eye or nose be perverted, or turned away, if the sick neither see nor hear, and if he be weak in body, death is at hand.

Sect. 4. Aph. 60.

Deafness caused by Feavers, is taken away by a succeeding Flux of blood out of the Nostrils, or motions of the belly.

Sect. 6. Aph. 10.

Matter, Water, or Blood issuing forth by the Nostrils, by the Mouth, or by the Ears, doth take away head-ach, and the vehement pains thereof.

Sect. 8. Aph. 14.

Cold Ears, shining, and contracted, are signes of death.

CHAP. XIII.

*Of the Affects of the Nostrill.**Sect. 2. Aph. 40.*

Hoarseness, and the Flux of humours to the Nostrills, called *rhinorrhoea* in very old men are not concocted.

Sect. 3. Aph. 13.

If the Summer be more than ordinary dry, and the wind Northward, but the Autumn exceeding rainy and wet, head-aches arise about the winter, coughs, hoarseness, Ruffings of the head, and to some also consumptions.

Sect. 3. Aph. 20.

In the Spring season, madness, melancholy, the falling Evil, Fluxes of blood, Squinancies, Stuffings of the Head by Rheums, and Coughs are incident.

Sect. 3. Aph. 27.

When they have accomplish'd riper years, and have attained to the Age of fourteen years, many of the former, but rather continual Feavers, and bleeding at the Nose will follow them.

Sect. 4. Aph. 74.

When there is an Expectation that tumours should arise about the joints, plenty of Urine thick

thick and white frees from the Abscess. Tumors of this kind do begin in some every fourth day in Feavers with a laziness. But if blood issue forth of the nostrils also, then the solution will be in a very short space.

Sect. 5. Aph. 33.

Bleeding at the nose happening to Women in the Deficiency of their monthly purgations, is good.

Sect. 6. Aph. 2.

They are of a more sickly Constitution which have their Nostrils, and parts of Generation extraordinary moist: but they which are of a contrary constitution are more healthful.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Sneezing.

Sect. 5. Aph. 35.

Sneezing is good for Women that are troubled with a suffocation of the Matrix, or who have very hard labour and travail.

Sect. 6. Aph. 13.

Sneezing, happening to one that is troubled with the Hicket, takes away the Hicket.

H 2

Sect. 7.

Sett. 7. Aph. 45.

Sneezing is either caused, the brain being over heated; or the empty part of the head being over-moistened: For the air there included, is dispersed abroad; but the noise made by sneezing is occasioned, because the included hath its passage by streight and narrow instruments.

CHAP. XV.

*Of Rheums.**Sett. 2. Aph. 40.*

Hoarseness and Rheums in very old men, are not concocted.

CHAP. XVI.

*Of the Affects of the Mouth and Tongue.**Sett. 3. Aph. 21.*

IN the Summer season, Diaries, Burning Fevers, and very many Tertian and Quartans, Vomiting, Diarrhæas, Bleer eyes, pains of the Ears, Exulcerations of the mouth, putrid Ulcers about the Privities, and Pimples caused by Cholerick Sweats.

Sett. 3.

Sect. 3. Aph. 24.

Spreading Ulcers of the mouth called *Apthæ*, are a Disease common to young Infants and Children.

Sect. 6. Aph. 32.

Stammerers are most of all taken with a long Flux of the Belly.

Sect. 7. Aph. 40.

It is a signe of black Choler when the tongue is loose and uselesse on a suddain, or when any part of the body becommeth benumbed or dead.

Sect. 8. Aph. 9.

If the Tongue be neither black, nor bloody, if either of these Signes be absent, it is no very bad Signe. For hereby is signified a lesser Disease.

CHAP. XVII.

*Of the Affects of the Teeth.**Sect. 3. Aph. 25.*

But when they are come to breeding of their Teeth, Pricking, Itchings of the Gums, Feavers, Convulsions, Fluxes of the belly, and then chiefly when they begin to breed their Dog Teeth, and to those who are of a grosse constitution, and who are coltive.

Sect. 4. Aph. 53.

Those Feavers are most vehement, whereby a clammy gluttinous humour doth grow to the Teeth.

Sect. 5. Aph. 18.

Cold things are offensive to the bones, teeth, nerves, brain, and marrow of the back-bone, but hot things are profitable.

CHAP. VIII.

*Of the Affects of the Lips and Gums.**Sect. 4. Aph. 49.*

IN continual Feavers, if the Lip, Eye-lid, Eye or Nose be perverted and turned, if the sick neither see nor hear, and his Body be weak, then death is nigh at hand.

Sect. 8. Aph. 13.

Wan lips or pale, or resolved, turned in and out, and cold, are mortal.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Affects of the Throat, Squinancy, and Asthma.

Sect. 2. Aph. 43.

Amongst those who are strangled, and dissolved, and are not quite dead, they seldome or very rarely return to life, which have froth gathered together about their mouth.

Sect. 3. Aph. 16.

Diseases are usually caused by continual showers, as long Feavers, Fluxes of the belly, putrid Feavers, the falling sicknesse, Apoplexies and Squinancies, &c.

Sect. 3. Aph. 20.

In the spring season, Melancholly, Madnesse, the Falling-Evil, profusions of blood, and Squinancies, &c.

Sect. 4. Aph. 34.

A Strangulation happening to him that is Sick of a Feaver, no tumour appearing in the Jaws, is deadly.

Sect. 4. Aph. 35.

In Feavers a sudden perverting of the neck happening, so that the Sick can hardly swallow, no tumour appearing, is mortal.

Sect. 5. Aph. 10.

Humours falling down to the Throat, if they turn not to the Squinancy they settle upon the Lungs, and the Sick dyes within seven dayes; but if he escape that time, the matter turns to Impostumation.

Sect. 6. Aph. 37.

It is a good Sign if in a Squinancy, a Tumor do appear in the neck, for then the morbid matter is sent forth.

Sect. 6. Aph. 46.

They which are made Crook-back'd by an Asthma, dye before they come to the Age of Fourteen years, or soon after.

Sect. 7. Aph. 49.

An impostumation or rednesse happening in the breast of him that hath a Squinancy, is a good signe. Because the matter is excluded to the external parts.

CHAP. XX.

Of the affects of the Breast and Lungs, and first of the Difficulty of Breathing.

Sect. 3. Aph. 43.

IN the Winter season, plurisies, inflammations of the lungs, lethargies, rheums, hoarseness, coughs,

coughs, pains of the breasts, sides, and loins, head-aches, megrims, and apoplexies, are common.

Sect. 3. Aph. 31.

Difficulty of breathing, catarrhes causing coughs, the strangury and difficulty of Urine, are Diseases familiar to old Age.

Sect. 4. Aph. 50.

If difficulty of breathing, and dotings happen in continual Feavers, it is mortal.

CHAP. XXI.

Of Hoarseness and the Cough.

Sect. 2. Aph. 40.

Hoarseness and rheums in very Old men, are not concocted.

Sect. 3. Aph. 5.

But if the season be dry and cold, it causeth coughs, exasperates the jawes, hardeneth the belly and suppresseth Urine.

Sect. 3. Aph. 13.

But if the Summer be more then usually dry and cold with North-winds, and the Autumn rainy with South-winds, expect head-aches, in the winter, coughs, hoarseness, rheums, and to some consumptions.

Sect. 3.

Sett 3. Aph. 20.

But in the Spring, madnesse, melancholly, the falling sicknesse, profusions of blood, squinancies rheums, hoarsenesse and coughs will follow.

Sett. 3. Aph. 24.

These Diseases happen to infants and children newly born, spreading Ulcers of the mouth, called *Aphtha*, vomitings and coughs.

Sett. 3. Aph. 31.

Difficulty of breathing, and distillations infering coughs do happen to old men.

Sett. 4. Aph. 54.

If dry coughs lightly provoking happen in burning Feavers, and persevere long, the sick is not then much troubled with thirst.

Sett. 5. Aph. 24.

Cold things, as ice and snow, are offensive and enemies to the breast, they cause coughs, Eruptions of blood, and catarrhes.

Sett. 6. Aph. 35.

A Cough happening in a Dropisie is a bad sign.

Sett 6. Aph. 46.

If crookedness were occasioned by an *Asthma*, the party thus affected dyes before he attain the age of Fourteen years, or presently after.

Sett. 7. Aph. 47.

If a cough do hold him that hath a Dropisie, he is in a desperate condition.

CHAP. XXII.

*Of hurt of Speech.**Sect. 5. Aph. 5.*

IF loss of Speech happen on a suddain to a Drunken man, he dyes convulsive, unlesse a Feaver lay hold on him, and his Speech return to him at the hour when nature useth to digest the Surfet.

Sect. 6. Aph. 52.

They which are taken with sudden pains of the head, and were not sick before, and if their Speech fail or leave them, and a snorting cometh withal, dye within seven dayes, unlesse a Feaver lay hold on them.

Sect. 7. Aph. 58.

Losse of Speech must necessary ensue presently if the brain have bin hurt by any occasion.

CHAP. XXIII.

*Of Inflammation of the Lungs.**Sect. 3. Aph. 23.*

But in the winter pluries, inflammations of the lungs, and lethargies.

Sect. 3.

Sect. 3. Aph. 30.

But to those who are in their youth, thicknesse of breathing, Diseases of the Sides, and inflammations of the Lungs are incident.

Sect. 6. Aph. 16.

A *Diarrhea* or Flux of the belly, succeeding the plurisie or inflammation of the lungs, is bad.

Sect. 7. Aph. 11.

Inflammation of the lungs succeeding a Plurisie, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 12.

A phrensie occasioned by an inflammation of the lungs, signifies ill.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of *Empyema*, or Suppuration of the Lungs.

Sect. 5. Aph. 8.

IF pluretick persons are not censed within Fourteen dayes, the matter turns to impostumation.

Sect. 5. Aph. 10.

Humours falling to the Throat, if they turn not to a squinancy, settle upon the Lungs, and the sick dye within seven dayes, but if they escape that time, the matter turns to suppuration.

Sect. 5.

Sect. 5. Aph. 15.

If pluretick persons being suppurated are purged and clenſed within forty days, they are freed, otherwiſe do grow conſumptive.

Sect. 5. Aph. 65.

They, in whoſe bodies ulcerated tumours do ariſe, are neither taken with convulſions, nor driven into madneſſe; but theſe tumours ſuddenly vaniſhing, they to whom it happens in the back parts have convulſions and diſtenſions of the Sinews; but if it happen in the fore part, ragings and acute Diſeaſes of the ſides, impoſtumations, and dyſenteries do follow.

Sect. 6. Aph. 27.

They certainly dye, who are either burnt or cut for an impoſtumatation of the breaſt, or for a Dropſie, if matter or water flow forth upon heaps.

Sect. 6. Aph. 41.

When an impoſtumatation is in the body, and it gives no ſignification of it ſelf, the want of that diſcovery is either cauſed by the thickneſſe of the matter, or place wherein it is contained.

Sect. 7. Aph. 15.

Spitting of ſuppurated matter from ſpitting of blood is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 38.

Diſtillations upon the upper ventricle are turned into ſuppuratation within the twentieth day.

Sect. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 44.

When suppurated persons are cauterized or lanced, if pure and white matter issue forth they escape, but if it be somewhat bloody, filthy and ill savoured they perish.

CHAP. XXV.

*Of the Pryssick or Consumption.**Sect. 4. Aph. 48.*

A Dry and cold Summer with North winds, and a wet Autumn with South winds, cause head-aches in the winter, coughs, hoarsnesse and rheums, and to some consumptions.

Sect. 3. Aph. 22.

Many Diseases which are usually in the Summer, appear in the Autumn, as quartane and erratick Feavers, diseases of the spleen, dropfies, consumptions, lenteries, and dysenteries, &c.

Sect. 3. Aph. 29.

Young men are afflicted with spittings of blood, consumptions, acute feavers, the falling evil, and many other Diseases, but especially those mentioned.

Sect. 4. Aph. 8.

In purging consumptive persons, we must be very wary, and fearfull in exhibiting vomitive medicines.

Sect. 5.

Sect. 5. Aph. 9.

Consumptions happen especially from the eighteenth year of our age, until the five and thirtieth year.

Sect. 5. Aph. 11.

It is a mortal sign when the spittle of such as are in a consumption being cast upon the coals sends forth a grievous smell, if the hair of the head fall off likewise.

Sect. 5. Aph. 12.

It is an argument of death when the hair of the head of consumptive persons falls off, if a looseness of the belly succeed.

Sect. 5. Aph. 13.

Frothy blood cast forth by spittle, is voided from the Lungs.

Sect. 4. Aph. 14.

A Flux of the belly is mortal to consumptive persons.

Sect. 6. Aph. 12.

In the curing of the *Hemorrhoids* or piles, unless one vein be left open, there is danger that a dropsie or consumption will succeed.

Sect. 7. Aph. 16.

A consumption, and flux are caused by spitting out suppurated matter. But when the spitting ceaseth, the sick dye.

Sect. 8. Aph. 7.

[You have this Aphorisme before in the same Chapter. *Aph. 5.* whether I refer you.] *Sect.*

Sect. 8. Aph. 8.

All things which incline or tend to consumptions, are vehement, but some are mortal ; but it would be advantageous if the Disease should seise the body at such a time when the season did afford some help for the Disease, as the Summer for a burning Feaver, the Winter for the Dropsie; for that which is according to nature doth obtain the victory, but in the Diseases of the Spleen, it is rather cause of fear.

CHAP. XXVI.

*Of the Plurisie.**Sect. 3. Aph. 23.*

But in the Winter season, plurisies, inflammations of the lungs, and apoplexies.

Sect. 5. Aph. 8.

If Pluretick persons are not clenfed within fourteen dayes, the matter turns to impostumation.

Sect. 5. Aph. 15.

Pluretick persons being iuppurated, if they are clenfed within forty dayes after the impostume is broke, are freed, otherwise they grow into a consumption.

Sect. 6.

Sect. 6. Aph. 5.

We must learn whether the pains in the sides, in the breast, and in other parts do differ much.

Sect. 6. Aph. 6.

A Flux of the belly succeeding a plurisie, or the inflammation of the lungs, is a bad signe.

Sect. 6. Aph. 33.

They which have four belchings, are not much troubled with plurisies.

Sect. 7. Aph. 11.

An inflammation of the lungs coming upon a plurisie, is bad.

CHAP. XXVII.

*Of spitting of Blood.**Sect. 3. Aph. 20.*

Young men are troubled with spittings of blood, consumptions, acute feavers, the falling sicknesse, and many other Diseases, but especially these.

Sect. 4. Aph. 25.

Any blood whatsoever voided upward, is bad, but if black blood be voided downward, it is good.

Sect. 5. Aph. 13.

Frothy blood cast forth by spittle, is brought from the lungs.

I

Sect. 6.

Sect. 6. Aph. 10.

Matter, water, or blood, voided by the nostrils, the mouth, or the ears, take away the headache, and the vehement pains thereof.

Sect. 7. Aph. 37.

Vomiting of blood happening without a feaver is good, but bad with a feaver, and the distemper must be cured with such Medicines which have a cooling and restraining quality in them.

CHAP. XXVIII.

*Of the affects of the Heart.**Sect. 2. Aph. 36.*

MEN of unblameable and perfect health, do quickly faint when they are purged, and such also who use ill dyet.

Sect. 2. Aph. 41.

Such as are often and violently taken with a Syncope or Swoounding without some manifest cause, dye suddenly.

Sect. 4. Aph. 17.

Abhorring of meat, gnawing of the mouth of the stomach, a vertigoe withdrowfiness, and a bitterness in the mouth, without a feaver, do instruct us that purging by vomit is necessary.

Sect. 5.

Seet. 5. Aph. 56.

A Convulsion, or Sincopé happening to women in the time of their purgations, is naught.

Seet. 7. Aph. 8.

Faintings, vomitings, and swoondings, are caused by the rupture of a tumour inwardly.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the affects of the Breasts.

Seet. 5. Aph. 37.

IF the Breasts of a woman with Child, grow slender on a suddain; she is in danger of aborting, or miscarrying.

Seet. 5. Aph. 38.

If one of the Breasts of a woman with Child with Twins, grow slender, she will abort with one of her Children; and if the right Breast grow slender, she will miscarry a Male, if the left, a Female.

Seet. 5. Aph. 39.

If a woman which neither is with Child, nor never had Child, have milk in her Breasts, her monthly purgations have failed.

Seet. 5. Aph. 40.

When blood is gathered together into a tumour or swelling about the Breasts, raging or
madness

madnesse, is thereby signified to those women.

Sect. 5. Aph. 50.

If you would stop the flowing of womens courses, apply very large Cupping-glasses to their breasts.

Sect. 5. Aph. 52.

Plenty of milk runing forth of the Breasts of women with Child, argue a weak Child; but if the breasts are solid, they argue a more strong Child,

Sect. 5. Aph. 53.

They which are like to miscarry, will have slender breasts, but if their breasts grow hard, they will have a pain in the breasts, or in the hips, in their eyes, or in their knees, and will not miscarry.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the affects of the Stomach.

Sect. 1. Aph. 15.

IN the winter and spring our stomachs are most hot, and our sleeps most long, therefore in those seasons our meals ought to be more plentiful, because when there is most natural heat our bodies need more plentiful nutriment, which Ages, and Wrestlers signifie unto us.

Sect. 2.

Sect. 2. Aph. 21.

A draught of Wine takes away hunger.

Sect. 4. Aph. 65.

A vehement heat of the Stomach, and a gnawing of the mouth of the stomach in Feavers, is naught.

Sect. 6. Aph. 7.

Pains of the Stomach, which are in the upper part thereof, are more light, and not so vehement as those which are in the lower part thereof.

Sect. 6. Aph. 18.

It is mortal, if the bladder, brain, heart, midriffe, any thin intestine or bowell, the stomach or liver be peirced or divided.

Sect. 7. Aph. 54.

When Phlegm is included between the midriffe and the stomach, if it cause pain, and have no passage either way, if it be turned into the bladder by the veins, the Diseases are dissolved.

Sect. 7. Aph. 6.

Abhorring of meat and sincere dejections in a continual Feaver, fortell ill.

Sect. 8. Aph. 18.

When the vital spirits above the navil ascend above the *Diaphragma*, all the humour is burnt up then death is come. But when the lungs and heart, having lost their radical moisture, the heat being gathered together into mortiferous places, breath forth the spirits of heat altogether. Moreover partly by the flesh, partly by the pores of the head, by which we say we live, the Soul leave

the Cottage of the body, yeilds up this cold and mortal Effigies, together with the choler, blood, flegm and flesh.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of Thirst.

Seet. 4. Aph. 19.

They which having taken a purging potion, and are not thirsty while they purge, will not leave purging, until they do thirst.

Seet. 4. Aph. 48.

To have the outward parts cold, and the inward burn with a vehement thirst, is mortal in continual feavers.

Seet. 4. Aph. 54.

If one sick of a burning feaver, have a long dry cough lightly provoking, he is not much vexed with thi st.

Seet. 5. Aph. 27.

It is a good signe, if such as have a desire to drink in the night, do fall asleep while they are thirsty.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXII.

*Of Vomiting.**Sect. 1. Aph. 2.*

IN vomitings and going to stool, which come of their own accord, if such things are voided which ought to be purged, it is conducive, and it is born with ease; but if not, it succeeds otherwise, &c.

Sect. 3. Aph. 24.

Diseases common to Infants and young Children are spreading Ulcers of the mouth, vomitings, coughs, watchings, tremblings, inflammations about the navil, and moistnesse of the Ears.

Sect. 4. Aph. 4.

It is most convenient to purge by Vomit in the Summer, in the winter, by stool.

Sect. 4. Aph. 6.

Thinne bodies and such as vomit with ease, are to be purged by vomitive Medicines, being very watry and fearful of the winter season.

Sect. 4. Aph. 7.

But such as vomit with difficulty, and are moderately grosse, ought to be purged downward, but we must be very cautious in the summer.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 8.

We must be very wary and fearful in purging
consumptive persons by vomit.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 12.

It is very inconvenient to purge such as have a
Lientery by vomit in the winter time.

Seēt. 3. Aph. 13.

Bodies which do not vomit easily after they
have taken black Hellebore must be moistened
with plenty of meat and rest before they take
their Physick,

Seēt. 4. Aph. 17.

Abhorring of meat, gnawings of the mouth of
the stomach, a dizziness in the head, with a
dimness of the eyes without a Fever, if the
mouth be bitter, shew unto us that a vomit is
necessary.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 18.

Pains above the midriffe, if they ought to be
purged, tell us that they ought to be purged by a
Medicine that will purge upward. But if they
are beneath the midriffe, then they must be pur-
ged downward.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 22.

It is a deadly sign if melancholly blood be
voided either upward or downward at the be-
ginning of any Disease whatsoever.

Seēt. 4. Aph. 25.

Any blood cast forth upward is bad, but

if black blood be voided downwards, it is good.

Seet. 5. Aph. 32.

Vomiting of blood is stayed and taken away by the eruption of the monthly purgations.

Seet. 7. Aph. 3.

The Hicket and rednesse of the eyes occasioned by vomiting, is a bad signe.

Seet. 7. Aph. 8.

Faintings, vomiting, and swooundings, are caused by the rupture of a tumour inwardly.

Seet. 7. Aph. 10.

Vomiting, Hicket, or *Delirium*, caused by the *Iliacke* passion, is naught.

Seet. 7. Aph. 37.

Vomiting of blood, if it happen without a fever, is wholesome, but bad with a feaver, and it must be cured with cooling and restraining Medicines.

Seet. 7. Aph. 70

When we intend to purge the body, it ought to be made soluble; if you would have them fluxible upwards, you must stay the belly, but if downward, it is to be moistned.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Hicket.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 3.

A Convulsion or Hicket coming by a large effusion of blood, doth foretell ill.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 4.

The Hicket succeeding over much purging, is naught.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 58.

The Strangury succeeds an inflammation of the wombe, and of the streight gut, and suppurated Reins. But the Hicket succeeds, if the liver be grieved with an inflammation.

Seēt. 6. Aph. 13.

If sneezings happen to him that hath the Hicket, they take away the Hicket.

Seēt. 6. Aph. 39.

A convulsion ariseth of too much fulnesse or emptinesse, so also doth the Hicket.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 3.

The Hicket or rednesse of the eyes, caused by vomiting, is naught.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 10.

Vomiting, hicket, convulsion or dotage caused by the *Iliack* passion, portends ill.

Seēt. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 17.

The Hicket coming by the inflammation of the liver, is very bad.

Sect. 7. Aph. 41.

It is no good signe if the hicket happen to elderly persons, being over much purged.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the affects of the Midriffe.

Sect. 4. Aph. 64.

IF the yellow Jaundice come to a Feaverish person, the seventh, ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth day, it is good, unlesse the right *Hypochondrium* be hard, otherwise it is lesse good.

Sect. 4. Aph. 73.

They whose midriffe is elevated and rumbles, with a succeeding pain of the Loins, have moitt bellies, unlesse wind break forth backward, or plenty of urine be voided, these accidents are contingent in Feavers.

Sect. 5. Aph. 64.

Milk is inconvenient for those who have the head-ache, neither is it to be allowed in Feavers or to such whose *Diaphragma* being elevated have rumbling noises, &c.

Sect. 6.

Seet. 6. Aph. 40.

When there are griels about the Midriff without an inflammation, a succeeding feaver doth take away the grief.

CHAP. XXXV.

*Of the affects of the Liver.**Seet. 5. Aph. 58.*

A Strangury succeeds an inflammation of the streight intestine, and of the wombe and suppurated Reins, but the hicket succeeds when the Liver is inflamed.

Seet. 6. Aph. 18.

If either the bladder, brains, heart, midriff or any thin bowell, stomach, or liver be peirced or cut, death ensues.

Seet. 9. Aph. 42.

A *Stirrus* of the liver succeeding to them which have the yellow Jaundies, is naught.

Seet. 7. Aph. 17.

The Hicket coming by the inflammation of the liver, is naught.

Seet. 7. Aph. 45.

If any man be cut or burnt for the suppuration of the liver, if pure matter and white follow, they survive, but if matter like the Lees of Oyle proceed, they perish.

Seet. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 55.

If the liver full of water empty it self upon the kell, the belly is fill'd with water, and the sick dyes.

CHAP. XXXVI.

*Of the Dropsie.**Sect. 3. Aph. 22.*

IN the Autumn many Estival Diseases happen, and Quartan and Erratick Feavers, Diseases of the Spleen, Dropsies, Consumptions, &c.

Sect. 4. Aph. 11.

When the bowels are wound and wrested about, great pains about the navil, and grief of the Loins are concomitant, the which if it be not cured by a purging Medicine, nor any other means, is confirmed into a dry Dropsie.

Sect. 6. Aph. 8.

Ulcers arising in the bodies of *Hydropical* persons, are not easily cured.

Sect. 6. Aph. 11.

In the Dropsie if the water flow forth of the veins into the belly, the Disease is dissolved.

Sect. 6. Aph. 27.

Empirical, or *Hydropical* persons being burnt or cut, if either water or suppurated matter abundantly

abundantly flow forth, the sick certainly dye.

Sect. 6. Aph. 35.

A cough happening to him that is sick of the Dropsie, is naught.

Sect. 7. Aph. 5.

A dysentery, Dropsie, or a vehement commotion of the mind, succeeding raging or madness, is good.

Sect. 7. Aph. 55.

If an *Hydropical* liver issue violently forth upon the kell, the belly is fill'd with water, and the sick dyes.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Jaundies.

Sect. 4. Aph. 62.

IT is no good signe if the Yellow Jaundies do succeed a Feaver before the seventh day,

Sect. 4. Aph. 64.

If the Jaundies coming upon a Feaver do appear the seventh, ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth day, the Crisis is good, unlesse the right *Hypochondrium* be hard, otherwise it is not good.

Sect. 5. Aph. 72.

Ictericall persons are not much subject to wind.

Sect. 6.

Sect. 6. Aph. 42.

It is an ill sign, if he that hath the Jaundies have a *Scirrhus* of the Liver.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

*Of the affects of the Spleen.**Sect. 3. Aph. 22.*

MAny Diseases frequent in the Summer happen also in the Autumn, and Quartan and Erratick feavers, and Diseases of the Spleen, &c.

Sect. 6. Aph. 43.

When suppurated matter is in the body, and doth not exhibit any signification of it self, the cause either is from the grossnesse of the matter, or of the place where it resideth.

Sect. 6. Aph. 48.

A Dysentery coming in spleenetick persons, is good.

CHAP. XXXIX.

*Of the Flux of the Belly or Diarrhea.**Sect. 2. Aph. 14.*

Changes of the excrements in the flux of the belly are good, unlesse they change to bad.

Sect. 3.

Sect. 3. Aph. 16.

Diseases are usually caused by continual showres, or rain; as long Feavers, *Diarrhaes*, putrid feavers, the falling sickness and apoplexies.

Sect. 3. Aph. 25.

When Children are breeding their teeth, itching and prickings of the gums, feavers, convulsions, fluxes of the belly do afflict them, and then more especially when they have begun to put forth their dog teeth, and to those most cheifly, who are of a more grosse constitution, and have their bellies hard.

Sect. 3. Aph. 30.

But to those who are now past their youth, frequent *Asthmaes*, plurisies, inflammations of the lungs, lethargies, phrensies, burning Feavers, continual *Diarrhaes*, choler, dysenteries, lenteries, and flux of blood by the *Hæmorrhoidical* veins in the Fundament.

Sect. 4. Aph. 21.

Black excrements like dreggish or black blood proceeding without provocation either with a Feaver, or without a feaver, are very bad, and so much the worse by how much the more their colour are many and bad. But if they are caused by a medicine, they are so much the better, by how much their colours are many, and not bad.

Sect. 4. Aph. 22.

An issue of black blood, either upward or
down-

downward at the beginning of any Disease whatsoever, is deadly.

Sect. 4. Aph. 23.

If voiding of black choler, like dreggish or black blood, shall follow to such whole bodies are attenuated, either by azute feavers, or continual Feavers; by wounds or any other means, the patient dyes the day following.

Sect. 4. Aph. 24.

A dysentery caused by melancholly blood, is mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 26.

If little peices of flesh are voided by stool, by him that hath an exulceration of the bowels, it is mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 28.

Bilious dejections cease if deafnesse ensue, and deafnesse is taken away by bilious dejections succeeding.

Sect. 5. Aph. 12.

When the hairs of consumptive persons fall off, a flux of the belly succeeds; and they dye.

Sect. 5. Aph. 14.

A *Diarrhea* coming upon a consumptive person, is mortal.

Sect. 5. Aph. 34.

If a woman with Child be taken with an extreme loosenesse, she is in danger of aborting.

Sect. 5. Aph. 65.

They to whom tumours with ulcers do appear are neither taken by convulsion, nor driven into rage or madnesse. But they presently vanishing, to such to whom this happens backwards, convulsions, and distensions of the nerves are caused; but if it happen forwards, ragings, acute diseases of the sides, suppuration of humours, or a dysentery doth happen, if the tumors were red.

Sect. 6. Aph. 3.

Abhorring of meat in long dysenteries is not good, but worse if it come with a fever.

Sect. 6. Aph. 15.

A *Diarrhea* which hath continued long, is taken away by a voluntary vomiting succeeding.

Sect. 6. Aph. 16.

A flux of the belly coming upon a plisie or an inflammation of the lungs, is naught.

Sect. 6. Aph. 17.

It is beneficial for those which are troubled with sore eyes, to be taken with a loosenesse of the belly.

Sect. 6. Aph. 18.

We must observe what things appear from the eyes by sleep, for if from the white, the eye-lids being open any thing appear, and not caused by a flux of the belly, or a purging Medicine, it is a bad signe, and very mortal.

Sect. 6. Aph. 43.

Splenetick persons which are afflicted with a dysentery, after a long succeeding dysentery, a dropfie or lientery happens; and they dye.

Sect. 6. Aph. 48.

A dysentery coming upon the Spleen, is good.

Sect. 7. Aph. 5.

A dysentery, dropfie, or an *Exstasis* coming upon raging or madnesse, is good.

Sect. 7. Aph. 23.

A dysentery succeeds sincere dejections.

Sect. 7. Aph. 29.

A vehement flux of the belly cures that kind of dropfie which comes of white pituite, and is called *Lecophlegmatia*.

Sect. 5. Aph. 30.

Frothy excrements voided by stool come from the brain.

Sect. 7. Aph. 75.

A dysentery succeeds a *Diarrhaea*.

Sect. 7. Aph. 76.

A lientery succeeds a dysentery.

Sect. 8. Aph. 5.

A flux of the belly succeeding a long Disease, is bad.

CHAP. XL.

*Of a Dysentery or Excoriation of the Bowels.**Sect. 4. Aph. 24.*

That dysentery is mortal which was caused by black choler.

Sect. 4. Aph. 26.

In a dysentery, if small peices of flesh are ejected by stool, the Disease is mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 43.

Splenetick persons afflicted with a dysentery, after a long excoriation of the bowels, a dropsie or lientery succeed, and they dye.

CHAP. XLI.

*Of a Lientery or levity of the Bowels.**Sect. 4. Aph. 12.*

It is dangerous purging lenterical persons by Vomiting Medicines in the winter season.

Sect. 6. Aph. 1.

If sowre belchings, which were not before, succeed a long lientery or levity of the bowels, it is a good signe.

Sect. 6.

Sect. 6. Aph. 15.

A voluntary vomiting happening to him which hath had a long flux, doth take away the flux.

CHAP. XLII.

*Of the Iliack Passion.**Sect. 3. Aph. 22.*

MAny Æstival Diseases happen in the Autumn, and Quartan and Erratick Feavers, Diseases of the Spleen, Dropsies, Consumptions, dropping of the Urine, Lienteries, Dysenteries, pains of the Hips, Squinances, frequent *Asthmaes*, *Iliack* passions, the Falling Evil, Madnesse, and Melancholly Diseases.

Sect. 6. Aph. 44.

If the *Iliack* passion succeed a Strangury, the Sick dyes within seven dayes, unlesse plenty of urine be voided, and a feaver succeed.

Sect. 6. Aph. 10.

Vomiting, Hicker, a Convulsion or Dotage occasioned by the Disease of the thin bowell called *Ileum*, is bad.

CHAP. XLIII.

*Of the pain of the Belly.**Sect. 4. Aph. 11.*

Vhen the Bowels are wrung or wrested, pains are felt about the navil, and grief of the loins, is present; if the distemper be cured neither by a purging Medicine, nor any other means, it is confirmed into a dry dropie.

Sect. 4. Aph. 65.

A vehement heat about the belly, and a gnawing of the mouth of the Stomach, is a bad signe in Feavers.

Sect. 6. Aph. 5.

We must observe and learn whether the pains of the breast, sides, and of other places are much different, or not.

Sect. 6. Aph. 7.

Pains which are caused about the belly, if they are high and sublime, are more light and easie, but if they are not sublime, they are more vehement.

Sect. 6. Aph. 40.

A succeeding Feaver dissolves such pains which arise about the *Diaphragme*, without an inflammation.

Sect. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 22.

Suppuration or impostumation is caused by a continual grief of those parts which appertain to the belly.

A coldness or chilnets of the extremer parts, caused by a vehement grief of the parts which belong to the belly, is bad.

Sect. 7. Aph. 23.

He that pisseth blood, and stusse like curdled milk, and hath the Strangury, if the grief extend it self to the *Perinaem*, lower belly, and parts about the privities, hath a defection in those parts which appertain to the bladder.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of Tenesmus or often desire to go to Stool.

Sect. 7. Aph. 27.

IF a Tenesmus or an often and vain desire of going to stool, without voiding any thing, happen unto women with Child, it will cause abortion or miscarriage.

K 4

CHAP.

CHAP. XLV.
Of the affect of the Fundament and Hamorrhoides.
Sect. 3. Aph. 30.

They which are beyond their youth, frequent *Asthmaes*, *plurifies*, inflammations of the lungs, lethargies, phrenies, burning and continual feavers, *Diarrhaeas*, cholers, excoriations of the bowels, *henteries*, and profusion of blood by the veins in the fundament, called the *Hamorrhoides*.

Sect. 4. Aph. 25.

Evacuations of blood upward, be the blood of what condition soever, is bad; but if black blood, be cast down beneath, it is good.

Sect. 5. Aph. 11.

The *Hamorrhoides*, or a flux of blood by the mouth of the veins in the fundament, whereby nature doth usually ease it self, are convenient and beneficial in melancholly affects and Diseases of the Reins.

Sect. 6. Aph. 13.

In the cure of the *Hamorrhoides*, or continual flux of blood, by the veins in the Fundament, unlesse one vein be preserved and kept, there is danger that a dropsie or consumption may succeed.

Sect. 6.

Sect. 6. Aph. 21.

If the veins do swell with melancholly blood, or if the *Hæmorrhoidical* veins flow and empty the body of blood, madnesse is thereby dissolved.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the affects of the Reins.

Sect. 3. Aph. 3.

Diseases accompanying old age, are difficulty of breathing, *Catarrhes* causing coughs, strangueries, difficulty of pissing, pains of the joynts and the reins, &c.

Sect. 4. Aph. 75.

An exulceration of the reins or bladder, is signified by blood or suppurated matter, sent forth with the Urine.

Sect. 4. Aph. 76.

Small peices of flesh or something like hairs carried out with the Urine, are sent from the reins.

Sect. 4. Aph. 78.

Blood issuing forth freely with the Urine, doth signifie the rupture of a vein in the reins.

Sect. 5. Aph. 58.

A Strangury succeeds an inflammation of the straight intestine, an inflammation of the wombe, and a suppuration of the reins.

Sect. 6.

Sect. 6. Aph. 6.

17 The vices of the reins and bladder in old men are hardly cured.

Sect. 6. Aph. 11.

The *Hemorrhoides* or blood sent forth by the veins in the fundament, is beneficial in melancholy affects and Diseases of the reins.

Sect. 7. Aph. 34.

7 Bubbles standing on the top of the Urine, do signifie a Disease of the reins, and the length thereof.

Sect. 7. Aph. 35.

When the upper part or superficies of the Urine is fat and greasie, thick and gathered together, then is signified a Disease of the reins, and that a sharp one too.

Sect. 7. Aph. 36.

But when the aforesaid signes do happen in those whose reins are Diseased, and pains are felt about the Muscles of the back bone, if they are carried to the external parts, expect that the abscess will be external; but if they tend more to the inward parts, it is to be feared that the abscess will be inward.

CHAP. XLVII.

*Of the Affects of the Privities.**Sect. 3. Aph. 21.*

IN the Summer time some of these Diseases, and continual and burning feavers, very many tertians and quartans, vomitings, fluxes of the belly, sore eyes, pains of the ears, exulcerations of the mouth, corruptions of the privities, and small pustles caused by cholerick Sweats.

Sect. 4. Aph. 42.

A small Ulcer growing in the Yard, if there happen a suppuration, and break, a solution succeeds.

Sect. 5. Aph. 22.

Heat causing suppuration doth not exhibit unto us the certainest signes of security in every ulcer, it softens the skin, extenuates it, takes away pain, aswageth rigors, convulsions, and cramps, dissolves heaviness of the head, is very much available for broken bones, and for such especially which are bare of flesh, and for those chiefly who have ulcers in their head, for such also who are stupified with cold, or are ulcerated for creeping, and eating sores in the fundament, yard, wombe, and bladder; to all these things heat is acceptable, and doth cause a crisis, but cold is an enemy, and destructive.

Sect. 5.

Sect. 5. Aph. 62.

Women which have cold and condens'd wombes, do not conceive, nor they whose wombes are overmoist, for in such the seed is extinguished, neither such who have extraordinary dry wombes and very hot, for in those the seed is corrupted for want of nutriment. But such who have naturally a moderate temperature, between those two extremes, do prove fruitful.

Sect. 5. Aph. 63.

There is the same reason also in men, for either by reason of the rarity of the body, the spirit is diffused abroad, so that it cannot send forth the seed, or by reason of its constipation or thickness the humour cannot be sent forth, or by reason of its coldness, the seed is not heated, so that it may be gathered to its proper place, or the same may happen by heat.

Sect. 6. Aph. 19.

If a bone, a grissel, a nerve, or any small particle of the jaw bone, or the foreskin of the yard, be divided or cut a sunder, it is neither nourished, neither doth it grow together again.

CHAP. XLVIII

*Of the affects of the Bladder.**Sect. 3. Aph. 5.*

IF the season of the year be cold with North-winds, it causeth coughs, exasperates the jawes, hardeneth the belly, suppresseth urine, causeth horrors, and pains of the sides and breast; when it so prevaileth such accidents are to be expected in Diseases.

Sect. 3. Aph. 16.

Great Droughts cause consumptions, sore eyes, pains of the joynts and stranguries, with Diseases of the bowels.

Sect. 3. Aph. 22.

In the Autumn many Summer Diseases do happen, and quartan and erratick feavers, Diseases of the spleen, dropfies, consumptions, the strangury, lenteries and dysenteries.

Sect. 3. Aph. 31.

These Diseases are contingent to old men, *Asthmaes*, catarrhes, the strangury, stopping of urine, and pains of the joynts and reins.

Sect. 4. Aph. 69.

Urines in Feavers, if they change from thick, and such as have curdled stufte in them, and few, too many and thin do ease the patient, especially if such are made wherein there appeares a sediment at the beginning, or not long after. *Sect.*

Sect. 4. Aph. 70.

Troublesome Urines, like those of kine in Feavers, argue either the head-ache to be present, or to ensue.

Sect. 4. Aph. 71.

When a Crisis doth happen the seventh day, the urine hath a red cloud the fourth day, and other things answerable thereunto.

Sect. 4. Aph. 74.

When an abscess is expected to the joynts plenty of urine thick and white, frees from the abscess, &c.

Sect. 5. Aph. 72.

Cleer and white urines are all bad, but that appears chiefly in Phrenetick persons.

Sect. 4. Aph. 73.

[See this Aphorism in the Chapter of the affects of the *Hypocondries*.]

Sect. 4. Aph. 75.

If blood or corrupt matter be sent forth with the urine, an exulceration of the reins is thereby signified.

Sect. 4. Aph. 76.

When small peices of flesh, or things like hairs are carried forth with the urine, they are brought from the reins.

Sect. 4. Aph. 77.

When things like bran are voided with the urine, the bladder hath a scab.

Sect.

Sect. 4. Aph. 79.

Blood issuing forth wilfully with the urine, shews a vein to be broke in the bladder.

Sect. 4. Aph. 79.

Sandy sediments seething in the urine, argues the stone in the bladder.

Sect. 4. Aph. 80.

He that pisseth blood and matter like curdled milk with his urine, and if he hath a strangury and the pain fall to the *Perinaum*, and the lower belly, hath a Disease in those parts which belong to the bladder.

Sect. 4. Aph. 81.

He that pisseth blood and corrupt matter, and small scales with an ill odor in the urine, hath an ulcer in the bladder.

Sect. 4. Aph. 82.

If a tumour grow in the conduit of the urine, if that suppurate, and break, a solution happens.

Sect. 4. Aph. 83.

Very much urine made in the night, argues but few excrements by stool.

Sect. 5. Aph. 22.

[See this Aphorism in the Chapter of the affects of the Privities.]

Sect. 5. Aph. 58.

The strangury succeeds the inflammation of the the streight intestine and the wombe, and suppurated reins, but the Hicket the inflammation of the liver.

Sect. 6.

Sect. 6. Aph. 6.

The affects of the reins and the bladder, are not easily cured in old men.

Sect. 6. Aph. 18.

If the bladder, brain, midriffe, or any thin bowel, stomach, or liver be cut into or divided, it is deadly.

Sect. 6. Aph. 44.

The *Black* passion succeeding a Strangury, kills within seven dayes, unlesse plenty of urine be made with a succeeding Feaver.

Sect. 7. Aph. 32.

Urines with bilious sediments but thin at the top, do signifie an acute Disease.

Sect. 7. Aph. 34.

Urines with bubbles at the top, argue a Disease of the reins, and a long one too.

Sect. 7. Aph. 35.

But when a fatnesse is gathered together upon the top of the urine, it signifies an acute Disease of the reins.

Sect. 7. Aph. 39.

[This Aphorism is the same with Sect. 4. Aph. 18. in this Chapter.]

Sect. 7. Aph. 48.

Drinking of wine and breathing a vein, doth take away the strangury or difficulty of making water, but the inward veins must be opened.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLIX.

*Of the Testicles.**Sect. 8. Aph. 11.*

IF the right Testicle be cold and convulsive, it is mortal.

CHAP. L.

*Of the affects of the Wombe.**Sect. 3. Aph. 12.*

IF the wind be Southward in the winter, and the season very wet, and the spring extraordinary dry, with North winds, women with Child which expect to be delivered in the spring, do abort upon any occasion; and they which are delivered produce but weak and sickly Infants, so that either they dye presently, or if they live, are small and sickly, &c.

Sect. 3. Aph. 14.

A dry and cold Autumn with North winds, is commodious for those who are of a moist constitution, and for women, &c.

Sect. 3. Aph. 28.

The Diseases of Children, are usually dissolved

by their Crifis, fome within forty dayes, fome within feven months, and others within feven years, or about the time of fourteen years. But thofe Difeaſes which continue to children, and do not leave them at the age of fourteen, to Males, and to Females all the time of the eruption of their monthly purgations, uſually are of a long continuance.

Seét. 4. Aph. 1.

Women with Child may be purged, if the humour incline of it ſelf to evacuation, in the fourth month unto the ſeventh, but in theſe leſs. But when the iſſue is newly conceived, or very big, we muſt be very wary and circumſpect.

Seét. 5. Aph. 28.

Suffumigations of ſweet Odors, doth bring down the courſes in women, and were alſo profitable for other things, if they did not cauſe a heavineſſe in the head.

Seét. 5. Aph. 30.

Phlebotomy or opening a vein, doth cauſe women with Child to abort, and then moſt certainly if the iſſue be very big.

Seét. 5. Aph. 31.

If a woman with Child be taken with an acute Diſeaſe, it is mortal.

Seét. 5. Aph. 34.

A *Diarrhæa* or flux of the belly, doth endanger abortion to great belied women.

Seét. 5.

to Sect. 5. Aph. 45.

If women of a rare texture or thin habit of body, do miscarry or abort in the second or third moneth, without a manifest occasion, the vessels of the wombe, called by the Greeks *μολυκτικαί*, are full of corrupt matter, so that by reason of their fulnesse and burthen, they cannot sustain the Infant, but are burst in sunder.

Sect. 5. Aph. 47.

If the wombe be suppurated in that part which extends it self to, and resteth upon the hip-bone, the cure must be wrought by Liniments dipped in convenient Medicines.

Sect. 5. Aph. 49.

Medicines causing sneezing do expel the after-birth, but after the taking of them, the Nostrils and the mouth of the Patient must be close stopped.

Sect. 5. Aph. 51.

When women have conceived and are with Child, the Orifice of their wombe is contracted and shut close.

Sect. 5. Aph. 54.

If the Orifice of the wombe be hard and solid, it must of necessity be close shut.

Sect. 5. Aph. 55.

If women with child fall into a feaver, and are emaciated or made lean without some manifest cause, they have difficult and danger-

rous travail, or else are in danger of abortion.

Sect. 5. Aph. 58.
 A Strangury succeeds an inflammation of the
 streight intestine of the wombe, or suppurated
 reins; but the Hicket an inflammation of the
 liver.

Sect. 5. Aph. 62.
 They which have cold and thick wombes, or
 else if their matrix be overmoist, do not conceive,
 for the genitive matter is extinguished in them;
 neither they which have over dry and hot
 wombes; because the seed is corrupted for want
 of nutriment. But they are most fruitful; which
 are of a middle and moderate constitution and
 temperature.

CHAP. LI.

Of the Menstruum, or Womens Purgations.

Sect. 5. Aph. 32.
Vomiting of blood is stayed by the breaking
 forth of the monthly purgations in women.

Sect. 5. Aph. 33.
 An *Hæmorrhagia* or bleeding at the nose, is
 beneficial to women in the deficiency of their
 monthly courses.

Sect.

Sect. 5. Aph. 36.

Ill coloured purgations of women, and not proceeding alwayes at their appointed seasons, signifie a necessity of purging.

Sect. 5. Aph. 39.

It is an absolute sign of the deficiency or failing of her monthly purgations. if a woman who neither is with child, nor never brought forth child hath milk in her breasts.

Sect. 5. Aph. 50.

If you would stop the menstruous flux in women, you must apply great Cupping-glasses to their breasts.

Sect. 5. Aph. 56.

A Convulsion happening to women in the time of her menstruous purgations, is naught.

Sect. 5. Aph. 57.

Both the overflowing of the monthly Terms, and the suppression thereof, do cause Diseases.

Sect. 5. Aph. 60.

If a Woman with child have her courses, it is impossible that her child should be healthful.

Sect. 5. Aph. 60.

If a woman have not her monthly purgations, and neither horror nor feaver succeed, but a nausea or abhorring of meat happeneth unto her, believe her to have conceived with Child.

Sect. 6. Aph. 29.

A woman is not troubled with the gout, until her monthly purgations have left her.

CHAP. LII.

Of Conception.

Sect. 5. Aph. 41.

IF you would know whether a woman have conceived with child or not, give her water and hony mingled together when she goeth to sleep, and if she have wringings and gripings of the belly, she hath conceived, otherwise she hath not.

Sect. 5. Aph. 42.

If a woman be with child with a male, she is better coloured than if she were with child with a female.

Sect. 5. Aph. 43.

An *Erisipilas* in the wombe of a pregnant woman, is mortal.

Sect. 5. Aph. 46.

They which do not conceive by reason of a preternatural grosseness, have the Orifice of their wombe pressed by the Kell, neither will they be pregnant or conceive until they are extenuated or grown thinner.

Sect. 5. Aph. 59.

If a woman do not conceive, and you desire to know whether she be fruitful or wil conceive, apply suffumigations to her beneath, she being
very

very well wrapt close with Clothes ; and if the
sent or smell be perceived to passe to her nostrils
and mouth, you may conclude her not to be un-
fruitful of her self.

Sect. 5. Aph. 61

[See this Aphorisme the last but one in the
fore-going Chapter of Womens monthly purga-
tions.]

CHAP. LIII.

Of Abortion or Miscarriage.

Sect. 5. Aph. 30.

BReathing of a vein doth cause Abortion, but
more especially if the birth be somewhat
big.

Sect. 5. Aph. 37.

If the breasts of a pregnant woman grow thin
and slender on a suddain, there is danger of abor-
tion.

Sect. 5. Aph. 38.

If either of the breasts of a pregnant woman
with child with Twins, grow thin and slender,
she miscarries with one of her burthens ; if her
right breast grow thin, she aborts a male, if the
left, a female child.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 44.

Women which are made lean by some preternatural cause, do abort until they grow more full bodied.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 45.

They which abort the second or third month, without some especial occasion, have the vessels of their wombe filled with filthy matter, so that by reason of that burthen they do break, and cannot contain the issue.

Seēt. 5. Aph. 55.

If pregnant women fall into a feaver, and are very much wasted without some sensible cause, either have difficult and dangerous labour, or else fall into a hazard of abortion.

Seēt. 7. Aph. 7.

A *Tenasmus*, or a frequent and vain desire of going to stool without any performance, coming upon a pregnant women, doth make her abort.

CHAP. LIII.

*Of the Issue and the Birth.**Seēt. 5. Aph. 35.*

Sneezing happening to one troubled with the suffocation of the Matrix, or else to one in hard travail, is commodious.

Seēt.

Sect. 5. Aph. 48.

Male Children are born in the right, and females in the left side of the wombe.

Sect. 5. Aph. 52.

Store of milk flowing forth of the breasts of a woman with child, signifies a weak child, but solid and firm breasts argue a stronger and more healthful child.

Sect. 5. Aph. 53.

When the child is like to dye in the wombe, the breasts of the mother grow slender, but if they become hard, she will have grief either in her breasts, her hips, in her eyes or knees, and she will not corrupt her issue.

Sect. 5. Aph. 55.

Feavers and extreme wastings happening to women with child, argue either a difficult and dangerous travail to them, or a hazard of abortion.

Sect. 5. Aph. 6.

It is impossible that that child should be healthful which is bred by one who hath her monthly courses in the time of her Child-bearing.

CHAP. LIV.

*Of the affects of the Joynts.**Sect. 2. Aph. 46.*

WHen two pains are felt at one and the same time in different places of the body, the one doth very much obscure the other.

Sect. 1. Aph. 16.

Great droughts cause consumptions, sore eyes, pains of the joynts, difficulty of Urine, and excoriations of the bowels.

Sect. 3. Aph. 20.

In the spring season, madness, melancholly, the falling evil, fluxes of blood, squinances, rheums, hoarseness, coughs, leprosy, tetters, dry itches, ulcerous pimples, small swellings, and pains of the joynts do afflict mens bodies.

Sect. 3. Aph. 31.

Difficulty of breathing, catarrhes, stranguries, difficulty of making water, pains of the joynts and reins, vertigoes, and apoplexies are incident to old men.

Sect. 4. Aph. 20.

Extreme gripings and twistings of the bowels, heaviness of the knees, and a pain of the loins without a feaver, tell us that purging downward is necessary.

Sect. 4.

Sect. 4. Aph. 31.

When a sense of wearyishness occasioned by Feavers, is present, then tumours do arise about the joynts, but especially about the mandibles.

Sett. 4. Aph. 32.

But if any part be full of pain after the recovering from a Disease, the abscesses are made to that part.

Sect. 4. Aph. 44.

Small tumours and pains of the joynts do appear to such who have had long feavers.

Sett. 4. Aph. 45.

They who have tumours, and pains about their joynts after long Feavers, do feed more plentifully.

Sect. 4. Aph. 74.

When there is a probability that some matter will be sent to the joynts, plenty of urine and white being made, doth deliver from the abscess. Such as usually begin to be conveyed every 4th. day in feavers with a wearyish indisposition; and if a flux of blood break forth by the Nostrils also, then the solution of the Disease will be very shortly.

Sett. 5. Aph. 25.

Plenty of cold water cast upon the tumours of the joynts, grieves without ulcers, the places affected with the gout and convulsive members,
for

for the most part easeth them, diminisheth and takes away the grief; for a moderate numnesse hath a property to take away pain.

Sect. 6. Aph. 28.

Eunuches are not afflicted with the gout, neither do they grow bald.

Sect. 6. Aph. 29.

A woman is not troubled with the gout, before her monthly purgations cease.

Sect. 6. Aph. 30.

A boy is not troubled with the gout before he use the act of Venery.

Sect. 6. Aph. 49.

The gout Diseases do stop within forty dayes, the inflammation being taken away.

Sect. 6. Aph. 55.

The affects of the gout usually expresse themselves in the Spring and Autumn.

Sect. 6. Aph. 59.

In Sciatick pains when the hip bone falls out of his place, and is received again, filthy matter is ingendred therein.

Sect. 6. Aph. 60.

They which are troubled with a continual Sciatica, if the head of the hip bone fall out of its place, have their thigh wasted, and they halt unlesse they are cured by cauterizing.

CHAP. LV.

Of the affects of the Fingers and Nails.

Sect. 8. Aph. 12.

IF the nails grow black, and the fingers, and toes either contracted or remisse, argue death approaching.

Distinction the seventh, containing such Aphorismes which respect external Diseases of the body.

THe Physician which desires to be complete and absolute in his practice, must not only have the knowledge of those Aphorismes which respect the internal Diseases of the body, but must also have those Aphorismes in his memory which do treat of external Diseases, and they are these which follow.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

*Of the Affects of the Hair.**Sect. 5. Aph. 11.*

IF the Spittle of consumptive persons being
cast upon the coals send forth an ill smell, and
if the hairs of the head fall away, it is mortal.

Sect. 6. Aph. 28.

Eunuchs neither have the gout nor grow bald.

Sect. 6. Aph. 34.

They which are bald have not their veins
swelled with melancholly blood, but they to
whom such swellings so happen being bald, have
the hair of their head grow again.

CHAP. II.

*Of Pimples.**Sect. 3. Aph. 20.*

IN the spring season, madness, melancholly,
the falling evil, fluxes of blood, squinancies,
rheums, hoarseness, coughs, leprosies, tetters, the
dry itch, very many ulcerated pimples, small
tumours, and pains of the joynts, do arise.

Sect. 6. Aph. 9.

Broad wheals do seldome itch.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

*Of Preternatural Tumours.**Sect. 4. Aph. 34.*

IF a suddain strangulation seize him which hath a Feaver without a præexistent feaver in the jawes, it is mortal.

Sect. 4. Aph. 35.

If the neck of one that hath a feaver be on the sudden perverted and turned, so that he can scarce or hardly swallow, without a conspicuous humour, it is mortal.

Sect. 5. Aph. 25.

Abundance of cold water cast thereon, easeth, diminisheth, and takes away the pains of tumified and painful places without ulcers, the affects of the gout, and of convulsed Members; for a moderate stupefaction hath a power to take away grief.

Sect. 5. Aph. 65.

They which have ulcerous tumours conspicuous, are neither convulsive, nor mad; but they presently vanishing; if the abscess be backward, they are taken with convulsions and cramps; but if the abscess happen to the foreparts, they are troubled with ragings, acute Diseases of the sides and suppuration of humours, if the tumours be red.

Sect.

Sect. 5. Aph. 66.

It is a very great mischief when no tumor is seen accompanying great and shrewd wounds.

Sect. 5. Aph. 67.

Soft tumours are good, crude naught.

Sect. 6. Aph. 37.

A tumour arising in the neck of him which hath a squinancy, is a good sign, for then the Disease is thrust outward.

Sect. 6. Aph. 49.

A swelling or tumour appearing in the breast of him which is sick of a squinancy, is a good signe, for then the morbidick matter is secured to the external parts.

CHAP. IV.

Of Inflammation.

Sect. 5. Aph. 23.

These Diseases are common to Infants, creeping ulcers of the mouth called *Aphæ*, vomitings, coughs, watchings, tremblings, inflammations about the navil, and moistness of the ears.

Sect. 5. Aph. 23.

We must make use of cold things in these cases, when either there is a present flux of blood, or when one will presently ensue, but they must

not be applyed upon but about the place from whence the flux is, and if an inflammation or fierinesse incline to a somewhat bloody or red colour, caused by a flux of fresh blood, appear, apply them thereunto, for they cause blacknesse to inveterate sores. They help an *Erisipilas* not ulcerated, but offend an ulcerated.

Sect. 5. Aph. 58.

A strangury succeeds an inflammation of the streight bowel of the wombe and suppurated reins; but the Hicket succeeds an inflammation of the liver.

Sect. 6. Aph. 40.

A succeeding feaver takes away such pains which arise about the midriffe, which are not accompanied with an inflammation.

CHAP. V.

Of an Erisipilas.

Sect. 5. Aph. 23.

SEE this Aphorisme in the preceeding Chapter of Inflammation.

Sect. 5. Aph. 43.

An *Erisipilas* happening in the wombe of a pregnant woman, is mortal.

Sect. 6. Aph. 25.

It is a bad Symptome if an *Erisipilas* being
M once

once thrust forth turn back to the inward parts, but if it come to the external from the internal parts, it is good.

Sect. 7. Aph. 19.

An *Erisipilas* is caused by the laying bare of a bone.

Rottenesse, or impostumation caused by an *Erisipilas*, is bad.

CHAP. VI.

Of Mortification and a Gangrena.

Sect. 7. Aph. 2.

Wan and pale flesh occasioned by a pained bone, doth signifie ill.

Sect. 7. Aph. 50.

If the brain be suddenly stricken or mortified the sick dyes within three dayes, the which if he survive, he becomes sound again.

A bone decays by mortification or a gangrene.

CHAP. VII.

Of a Cancer.

Sect. 6. Aph. 38.

IT is more safe not to cure then to cure hidden and secret Cancers, for if they are cured, the sick dyes quickly, but if left uncured he continues longer.

CHAP

CHAP. VIII.

*Of spreading Ulcers.**Sect. 5. Aph. 22.*

SEE this Aphorisme in *Sect. 5. Aph. 22.* in the Chapter of Convulsions.

CHAP. IX.

*Of the tumour called Struma.**Sect. 3. Aph. 26.*

BUt when they are a little more in years, inflammations of the Almonds of the ears, impulsions toward the inward part of the vertebra in the hinder part of the head, frequent Asthmaes, the stone, maw-worms, round-worms, and others thin and small, breeding in the streight gut, swellings in the neck, and other small tumours, but especially these.

CHAP. X.

*Of impostumes about the Privy parts.**Sect. 4. Aph. 55.*

AL Feavers coming of an inflammation of the glandulous parts are bad, but *Ephemeraes*.

CHAP. XI.

Of small Tumours.

Sect. 2. Aph. 15.

When pains in the jaws, or small tumours arise in the body, the excrements must be observed, for if they are cholerick, the body is also sick, but if such are voided as come from healthful bodies, you may nourish the body without danger.

Sect. 3. Aph. 20.

[See this Aphorisme in the Chapter of the Affects of the joynts.

Sect. 3. Aph. 26.

[See this Aphorisme in the third Chapter of the fourth Distinction, in the Chapter of Diseases incident to Children.

Sect. 4. Aph. 44.

Small tumours and pains in the joynts, do succeed long feavers.

Sect. 4. Aph. 45.

They feed liberally who have small swellings or pains in their joynts arising after long feavers.

Sect. 4. Aph. 82.

If a small swelling arise in the conduit of the urine, when that is suppurated and broke, a solution happens.

Sect. 7. Aph. 8.

Faintings, vomitings and swooundings are contingent, by the breach of an impostumation inwardly.

Sect. 7.

Sect. 7. Aph. 57.

[You have this Aphorisme *verbatim* in this Chapter, *Aph. 82.*

CHAP. XII.

Of the swelling of the veins by melancholly blood called verrucæ.

Sect. 3. Aph. 26.

I Refer the reader for this Aphorisme, to the Chapter of the Diseases of Children, where he may be satisfied.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Wounds.

Sect. 5. Aph. 2.

A Convulsion chancing suddenly upon a wound, is mortal.

Sect. 6. Aph. 18.

If the Bladder be cut or wounded, the brain, heart, midriffe, or any thin bowell, either stomach or liver, it is mortal.

Sect. 5. Aph. 66.

If no tumour appear in great and naughty wounds, it is a very great mischeif. *Sect.*

Sect. 6. Aph. 19.

A bone wounded or cut, a grissel, nerve, or any small particle of the mandible, the foreskin of the yard called the *praputium*, doth neither encrease nor grow together again.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Abscesses or Impostumations.

Sect. 4. Aph. 31.

WHen there is a weariness or indisposition of the body occasioned by long feavers, an abscess or impostumation will arise about the joynts, but especially about the mandibles.

Sect. 7. Aph. 36.

When in the pains of the reins besides other symptomes there are pains felt about the muscles of the back bone, because the matter is carried outward, we must expect the impostumation outward. But if the pains tend more to the internal parts, it is to be feared that the impostumation will be rather inward.

CHAP. XV.

*Of Ulcers.**Sect. 3. Aph. 20.*

SEE this Aphorisme in the Chapter of Hoarseness and coughs in the fifth Distinction.

Sect. 3. Aph. 22.

[See this Aphorism in the Chapter of Autumnal Diseases in the fourth Distinction.

Sect. 3. Aph. 24.

Moreover these Diseases happen to Children, creeping ulcers of the mouth, vomitings, coughs, watchings, tremblings, inflammations about the navil, and moisture of their ears.

Sect. 4. Aph. 75.

Blood or suppurated matter voided with the urine, doth signifie an exulceration of the reins and bladder.

Sect. 5. Aph. 20.

Cold corrodes ulcers, obdures the skin, hinders suppuration, causeth blackness, rigors in feavers, convulsions, and cramps.

Sect. 5. Aph. 21.

Yet sometimes in a distension of the nerves without an ulcer, to young and well proportion'd bodies in the middle of Summer, a pouring on of cold water doth cause a Revocation of heat, but heat must cure these distemperatures.

F I N I S.

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